FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GROMYKO DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS, EVENTS IN AFRICA

LD060045Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Interview granted to Soviet Central Television and Radio observer Valentin Zorin by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, in New York--date not specified--recorded in Russian with Czech translation superimposed; Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1710 GMT on 2 June also carried the following interview, but after 15 minutes reception deteriorated to a degree which precluded further processing]

[Text] [Question] Andrey Andreyevich, you have taken part more than once in our "Studio Nine" program, and I am very appreciative that today, despite being so busy here at the special session of the General Assembly, you have found an opportunity to talk with Soviet television viewers. I would like to begin our conversation with the question: Which is the main, pivotal proposal which you, on behalf of the Soviet Union, submitted at the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the problems of disarmament?

[Answer] The main Soviet disarmament proposal is disarmament. Our proposals, by their content, are very rich. They concern very important and acute problems. They are varied. They concern major problems such as weapons of mass destruction; this primarily of course pertains to nuclear weapons. They concern questions of conventional weapons and a number of others, for example international legal questions. Understandably they have evoked very broad interest. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that the vast majority of representatives of states who spoke from the General Assembly rostrum, and approximately half of the UN member-states who spoke, responded positively to the Soviet proposals. With great satisfaction we--of course you heard the speeches--and I think that all our people, our party, the party Central Committee are fully justified in being satisfied with the reaction to our proposals. They concern the most acute problems of contemporary international life.

However, I do not think it is possible to find a person in the world who would not be interested in the life and the future of his children, the future of mankind in general, and who would not be interested in these problems in general. So the gratifying picture before our eyes pleases us, the representatives of the Soviet Union, pleases our friends and allies and pleases many other countries which do not want tension, which want peace, want the deepening of detente, want the switching of material and other resources away from the production of weapons to the satisfaction of the population's material needs.

That is one positive side of the work of the General Assembly. There is, however, another side which should not be ignored and which one cannot help but take into consideration. We are witnesses of the fact that, alongside the work of the General Assembly, that is, the world forum devoted to questions concerning the restraining of the arms race and disarmament, there is another forum taking place some 400 kilometers from New York in the U.S. capital. In composition, of course, it is narrower. It is the session of the NATO Council. What are they engaged in there? They are not engaged in disarmament. They are not discussing these acute problems which are worrying all mankind. Armaments are being discussed, the increasing of military budgets and the building up of this and that.

Strictly speaking, no great secret is being made of it. It is being talked about publicly. This in itself is a very symptomatic phenomenon. It indicates a great deal. What does it indicate primarily? Primarily it indicates that a very lengthy struggle is in store for us on the questions of ending the arms race and on disarmament. And it is necessary to be ready for that struggle.

Leonid Ilich, in his latest speech in Prague, quite correctly drew attention to this absolutely abnormal situation--when simultaneously with the General Assembly on disarmament there is in session, a forum, whose task is to step up the arms race. In essence one cannot be reconciled with the other. It must be either one or the other if matters are to be conducted sensibly. But it is happening. Apart from that, it was obvious to us, I would say from the first day of the work of the General Assembly, or in any event from the first days of its work, particularly after the speech made by the U.S. representative, the U.S. vice president, concerning the U.S. program, that the representatives of several states have a desire to talk about control--over what, do you suppose? About control over weapons, not, however, about disarmament--over weapons. We draw attention to this in the delegations' speeches--when I say "we" I mean not only the representatives of the Soviet Union, but also all those who are conducting a policy of peace and who support disarmament.

The level of armaments can be raised greatly. It can be doubled or perhaps trebled in 5 or 10 years. At present the possibilities for arms production are immense. So, one wonders, if the level of armaments increases in a few years, even under control, under the most ideal and perfected control, if the corresponding ceilings applicable to separate types of weapons are increased, would this be better for mankind, or worse? I think that every sensible person would most likely agree that it would be worse.

The danger of a military clash, the danger of war would increase. Can one say, proportionally to the growth of the volume of armaments or not? Not proportionally. That is another question. However, the danger of war would increase from the growth of armaments. One cannot fail to pay attention to that. Today and yesterday we are witnesses to speeches of that kind. We must take all this into consideration.

What I have said about the Soviet proposals, about their rich content and about the fact that they are devoted to the most acute questions which worry people, the most acute questions of international life, certainly does not mean that we are against examining the proposals of other states. Several other states are submitting their proposals. They might be devoted to less acute questions, but all the same they are going in the right direction, the direction of detente, the restraining of the arms race and, in general, in the direction of disarmament.

As an example one can mention the French president's proposal. In our opinion some of the ideas in it deserve attention. FRG Federal Chancellor Schmidt spoke at the session. He also voiced some interesting thoughts. First, he gave a very high and positive evaluation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG and of the talks which took place. He went on to voice himself clearly in favor of improving relations between the East and the West. This is a correct assessment and a correct orientation. There are also other states which have made positive proposals.

Well, of course, I have said nothing about the positions of our friends, allies, about the positions of the other socialist states that are not participants in the Warsaw Pact, but which occupy the same positions--consistently peace-loving positions, the position which the Soviet Union has been occupying ever since the banner of socialism was raised over the world. All these states uphold correct, consistent positions here at the session, and we, if one can put it this way, are going along with them in the same rank. We have noted that there are states which, apparently, have not yet fully found their positions on these questions.

There are other states on which influence is being exerted: There has been positive influence and that is good, but also adverse influences as has been shown. This has an effect on the corresponding positions, speeches and proposals. All this is important, because ultimately the documents have to be adopted by vote, and the position ultimately taken by any state at the General Assembly is an important question, a simple and important question.

As you can see, I have already mentioned that there is another side. We must consider everything: both the positive and the negative in the work of the General Assembly session. To conclude this topic of the conversation, on the topic of the United Nations and the work of the assembly session, I should like to stress that we Soviet people, our party and the entire people, the Central Committee and the Politburo, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, are constantly oriented toward this. We are not pessimists. It is difficult, truly difficult, to conduct all affairs--restraining the arms race, ending it and disarmament--but the objective course of world events and the course of history, I would say, nevertheless show that man's wisdom must triumph, wisdom dictates the necessity of finding solutions. There are, of course, circles which oppose this, circles which make good money from the arms race, who get billions from the arms race. Despite this, we think that success can be achieved. This does not mean that all problems can be solved immediately. Of course, idealy it would be better to solve them all at once, above all the problem of nuclear arms.

However, obviously such a method is the most difficult of all to use. First of all it will be resolved in parts, but of course the parts can be different. One can concentrate attention on secondary matters and miss the main one. Our task is, all the same, to concentrate the attention of people who still favor disarmament on the main concern. The program adopted by the 25th party congress, our party, is oriented toward this: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the Komsomol session and other speeches are oriented toward this. It would be correct to conduct these affairs in this way; we are not pessimists; we believe in the wisdom of man, we believe in the future, we believe that the highest judge (?in these matters) is history, the objective course of social developments. The future here belongs to wisdom, not to the narrow, greedy interests of profit and money-grubbing, but to wisdom.

[Question] Andrey Andreyevich, in connection with what you have just said, one should pay particular attention to one topic, which I want to ask you to touch on: There are people to whom, obviously, this wise approach [words indistinct] in particular, just now during the work of the special session a very wide bourgeois propaganda campaign has been mounted about the events in Africa, which they are trying to direct against the Soviet Union. I would like to hear your opinion on this subject.

[Answer] You quite rightly noted that this campaign is going on. It is even more than a campaign. It is a well-thought-out system of measures designed to strain the situation and worsen the atmosphere for the General Assembly as well, and also the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations and in general. One can very often hear such statements, even from the General Assembly rostrum. True, they are isolated statements. The majority has rejected them, they speak well and convincingly against them. They put it this way: Affairs in Africa are not developing in the way certain capitals would like. The Soviet Union is most likely to blame for this. While some people do not say "most likely" but "(?who) can be, who can be regarded as to blame? The Soviet Union." Sometimes they say "the Soviet Union, yes, that is undoubted." However, they have to find some country or other. Well, which countries do they find? Perhaps Cuba has something to do with it.

They are naming certain socialist countries, socialist countries. But the truth is that neither the Soviet Union nor Cuba has anything to do with these events. It is a myth, the same myth which is sometimes used for the arms race and the growth in military budgets. Indeed, reports are now coming in every day from Washington to the effect that military budgets are being increased because of the myth about a growth of military spending by the Soviet Union, and an increase in the Soviet Union's armed forces.

But, you know, the Soviet Union proposes not only every month, but every week, and every day, restraint in the arms race; conclusion of an international agreement on nuclear weapons and other types of armaments; conclusion of an agreement on the nonuse of force in relations between states when disputes emerge; the banning of the use of chemical weapons; the banning of the production of new types, new systems of weapons of mass destruction; the banning--the complete banning--of nuclear weapons tests; the banning of underground tests, too. And many other proposals have also been put forward by the Soviet Union. Another myth was launched, and they themselves thought up this myth, and give the impression that they believe it. As though the Soviet Union--and Cuba--is to blame for what is happening in Rhodesia. The Soviet Union is to blame for what is happening in Namibia. And Cuba is also named at times, and certain other states. The Soviet Union is the culprit for what has happened--the progressive changes--in revolutionary Ethiopia, and that Ethiopia banished the invading Somali troops from its territory. We are not guilty; rather the contrary. Every fair-minded person should have a kind word for the Soviet Union, which has rendered assistance in arms, I repeat arms. There is not one Soviet soldier in Ethiopia with a rifle in his hands, and they have not taken part in hostilities.

The USSR is charged with other sins, too. In a word, with everything which is not to the liking of some people in Washington and certain other NATO capitals. We get the impression that, as a rule--anyway this refers to political figures, to experienced people--as a rule, people who make statements about the Soviet Union's guilt in certain events in Africa, they know the real situation. They know that we, the Soviet Union and Cuba, have nothing to do with the events in Rhodesia, nor the events in Namibia, nor the events in Zaire, which happened a few days ago. But, obviously, they had to create some kind of an artificial screen to cover up their own activities. And in the last few days we have already been witnesses to these activities, including the dropping of parachutists.

A lot of blood was shed in Zaire.

Of course, Zaire was not a big war, not a big war, but colonialism and imperialism tried their best there.

Well, you know, now there has been a whole tornado, a tornado of disinformation, all kinds of inventions about the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Let us take Zaire [laughs] Zaire: Invading Zaire, either on the instructions from the Soviet Union, or with the aid of the Soviet Union. Not one of our people had anything to do [laughs] we have only official diplomatic representatives in Zaire. There was not even a minister there. The foreign minister was invited several times, but unfortunately he was not there. And if he had been there, dear me, what would have happened? [At this point Moscow Radio version became worthless] But others have sent parachutists there, other states. Blood was shed there. We have read ourselves in the American press how many people lost their lives there. Mobutu's soldiers opened fire; blacks fired on whites, whites fired on blacks, blacks on blacks, whites on whites; various whites and various blacks were there. In short, without exaggeration it was an ugly butchery. If there were an impartial court which would put some work into this, somebody would carry a grave responsibility. This is what these mercenaries are like. There will be efforts to hush it up. Well, if one takes one sector after the other and takes a good look at the imperialist, colonialist and racist circles, this is where the guilty are to be found. But for them there is a standard speech: Socialism is to blame.

However, we have in any case learned to show the people the truth. Although our people are not there, we have the ability to obtain truthful information, and I believe that at the General Assembly--of this we are convinced--the delegations herehave begun to understand what has actually happened in Africa, particularly in the past few days.

Above all, these questions were exaggerated. This concerns not only our friends and those who have the same opinions, but it also concerns the philosophy and thinking of those people whose world outlook is different from ours. They have simply learned the truth of life and they have come to the right conclusions. Disregarding the attempts of imperialists, colonialists and racists, we are firmly convinced that Africa will go its own way along the path of independence and freedom. Maybe the imperialists and imperialist circles will succeed in misdirecting an individual country or representative, but it will not be possible to misdirect nations, millions and tens of millions of people, all of Africa and hundreds of millions of Africans. It will not be possible to reverse the objective development of events on this continent. These people want to live without the yoke of colonialism and racism, in freedom and sovereignty.

We think that we can look to the future of the African Continent with optimism.

[Question] We have a final question: Our Studio-Nine program is receiving a lot of letters from the Soviet people about Soviet-American relations. Nowadays, along with the work on the extraordinary UN session, you held meetings with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance?

[Answer] I cannot describe this entire theme; that would take a lot of time. But I will say something about the deliberations in which we took part -in Washington and New York. Naturally the question of questions was discussed because it concerns Soviet-American relations. Above all, this came during the talk with President Carter. I told him--I think right at the beginning--that Leonid Ilich had been informed about what I was saying and that he had told me that it would be useful to mention this question to the American President. The question was: How will relations between the United States and the Soviet Union continue? The chief problem, the most acute problem, which is of the greatest interest to the nations, is the question of what to do with nuclear weapons. They are terrible weapons of mass destruction. If the leading representatives of the two powers--the United States and the Soviet Union--succeed in solving this problem, in keeping with the interest of peace above all and the securing of a stable and peaceful life for nations, then it would be a great historical achievement for the two powers as well as for those representatives who would succeed in finding the answer to this problem.

Our side specifically stressed that we are concerned not only with achieving the banning of nuclear arms, but ultimately with eliminating this type of weapon. Nuclear and atomic power should be exclusively used for peaceful purposes. This should be done primarily during the exploration of this important and topical problem which interests all Soviet and American people and the nations of the entire world. The American side knows the importance of this topic. However, I cannot say that a great desire to discuss this problem was evident.

It was on the eve of the opening of the NATO Council session in Washington, and obviously the thoughts of the American statesmen were somewhere else. But this question is not a question that will exist just 1 day. This question will remain on the agenda until a specific and precise answer is or is not provided. Life itself has posed this question. The responsible state representatives must provide an answer to this question. I underline the word "responsible." Their conscience will force them to answer.

This is the general responsibility which they have for their policies, especially for foreign policy. In detail, I would say that the question of the possibility of the conclusion of a second agreement on the limitation of strategic arms has been discussed. We devoted most of the time to the discussion of this question.

As is known, the negotiations have already lasted several years; they were begun some years ago when Mr Ford was still President of the United States. Up to now they have not been concluded. It can be said with certainty that the overwhelming majority of the questions, particularly the questions of greater importance, have been agreed upon. This must be said forthwith. And the number of remaining questions is gradually being narrowed down. Today, if we were to be specific, we would say that there are two or three questions which are not yet wholly settled. Why not wholly? Because these are questions--and I have said this to the American press before--which are at the same time subdivided into other questions. Let us say that it has been divided into five questions, and four have been solved and one has not. To be more realistic: There are five subquestions and four have been settled and one subquestion has not.

Is it possible to say that the entire question, which is divided into five subquestions, has been agreed upon? Probably not. Two or three questions might have been agreed upon, but both sides have said that they are fully determined to carry the whole thing to the end, that is as far as the approval and the signing of a treaty. It is probably correct to say that the final approval will still need a number of meetings. I don't know where the final approval will take place and how many such meetings there will be, and the other side probably does not know either. Or, maybe, for certain reasons, the other side may know better because we are doing everything possible to speed up the approval of the remaining questions, but we have not noticed such a desire by the other side.

You have also correctly noticed the atmosphere now prevailing here in the United States, both in connection with Africa, with the General Assembly session and with the question of disarmament. This atmosphere does not seem to be advantageous for a discussion of the remaining questions. The government also knows well that in order to find a common language concerning those unresolved questions, it is necessary to help create the appropriate atmosphere. I don't have to tell you that there are various streams in the political life here; some favor an agreement, some are against an agreement, and some are impossible to predict--sometimes they support an agreement and sometimes they are against it.

We have said, and we think that we said it correctly, that it is the view of our leadership, Leonid Ilich, the Politburo--and it is quite just--that the West often speaks in a sort of weak voice in support of an agreement, and that it does not stand up with sufficient strength against the opponents of an agreement, against those adversaries of an agreement who speak openly or under cover, either in or outside Congress. We have actually made the reprimand: If you are for an agreement and if you are as determined as we are to support it, determined to defend the idea of an agreement and direct matters in a practical way toward the conclusion of an agreement, then it is necessary to be irreconcilable toward its adversaries and to create the appropriate climate. We have said it quite clearly, and we have said that the entire increase in tension, which is now evident in U.S.-Soviet relations, above all with regard to Africa, aids those forces which oppose an agreement.

For example, press organs which we can hardly describe as being friendly toward the Soviet Union--I mean some U.S. press organs--even they were more than once surprised. It seems that the U.S. Government is going back, if not to the cold war, then to a variation of it. And the press organs ask: Why is this being done? The people who are more honest and more courageous are speaking up openly in politics and in international life.

There has been a number of presidents in recent years who found a common language with the Soviet Union on the most important questions. Why should this common language be impossible now? And why is it impossible to speed up such a beneficial cause, the concluding of an agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons?

Other questions were discussed during the meeting. I have already talked about them: the question of Afghanistan issues surrounding some states, partly in connection with Africa, some partly outside this context; mostly questions concerning foreign policy and the international situation.

States differ, after all. There are some states, for instance, whose representatives almost faint at the General Assembly when they hear the word: disarmament. The identities of these states are more or less known. They are in the West as well as in the East. As I have said, we devoted the best part of the time to the main question: the possibility of concluding agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. Discussions about other questions, but primarily about this one, were beneficial and necessary. Both sides began to have a more profound understanding of some questions and the substance of the discrepancy of views. I repeat, it has already been said that the talks which took place in Washington and New York with officials of the United States are beneficial and necessary, although we did, of course, expect that they would be more beneficial. We believe that we could advance much faster toward the agreements about which we talked.

Well, after all, two sides are negotiating. Everything does not depend on us, so in our opinion, what has been achieved was useful and necessary. But in this broad and important field of Soviet-U.S. relations much work still needs to be done.

[Zorin] Thank you, Andrey Ahdreyevich, for a very interesting and very detailed conversation. Many thanks.

UNGA SPEAKERS SUPPORT SOVIET PLANS FOR ARMS CONTROL

ID0313187 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 3, TASS--TASS special correspondents Oleg Anichkin, Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: Representatives of the overwhelming majority of the United Nations member countries, speaking from the rostrum of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, assess in a positive way the new initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament. The document "On Practical Ways To End the Arms Race: Proposals of the Soviet Union" is in the spotlight of attention of the participants in this international forum. It caused the broadest of interest here and is assessed as a specific and topical program of action in the sphere of disarmament, which contains the key provisions of the peace program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The ending of the nuclear arms race is the most pressing task that is facing the United Nations now, said Finland's Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen. Therefore, preventing the creation of new, ever more dangerous types of weapons, such as the neutron bomb, must become the priority aim of the international community.

The head of the Finnish delegation supported the Soviet proposal on non-stationing of nuclear weapons in those countries where there are no such weapons at present and stressed that this will help end the nuclear arms race.

Finland's representative also came out in support of the Soviet proposals to conclude a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations and on convening a world conference on disarmament.

Pointing out that the deepening of the process of the relaxation of international tensions will promote a considerable progress in the sphere on disarmament, Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit came out for successful conclusion of the talks between the USSR, the USA and Britain on general and complete banning of nuclear weapon tests.

Representatives of a number of sovereign African countries declared that they share the Soviet Union's deep concern over the plans of creating nuclear weapons in the Republic of South Africa. Tanzania's Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa said that some Western countries are actively cooperating with the apartheid regime in the nuclear sphere. As a result of this criminal collaboration, the racist Republic of South Africa is on the threshold of creating nuclear weapons which cannot but cause great concern of all peaceful countries.

Britain's Prime Minister James Callaghan came out for reaching agreement between the USSR, the USA and Britain on general and complete banning of nuclear weapon tests. He noted that the purpose of his government is to ban nuclear explosions in all media. He also emphasised the importance of successful conclusion of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

He said that such an agreement between the USSR and the USA can slow down the nuclear arms race and then lead to scaling down of nuclear armaments. The speediest reaching of agreement at these talks meets the interests of all of us and, undoubtedly, the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States.

At the same time, he repeated the groundless allegations about "Soviet military menace" that have the purpose to justify the stepping up of the arms race in the West.

Foreign Minister of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic Anatoliy Gurinovich declared from the rostrum of the assembly that the heightening of the war hysteria, the attempts to replace disarmament with control over armaments, the increase of military spending, the shifting responsibility to those who are not to blame, is incompatible with the aims of disarmament. How can the tasks faced by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament go together with the decision of NATO countries on further increase of military spendings that rose nine-fold since the time the bloc had been created. Therefore the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic holds that the special session must give an impetus to adopting shortly specific measures in the sphere of ending of the arms race and of disarmament.

VARIOUS CEMA COMMISSIONS HOLD MEETINGS

Ferrous Metallurgy Commission

LD021311Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--A session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Ferrous Metallurgy was held in Yugoslavia 23 through 27 May. It adopted decisions aimed at implementing the measures envisaged by the draft long-term targeted program of cooperation in the sphere relating to ferrous metallurgy.

The session took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

Statistics Commission

LD020951Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Session of CEMA Commission"]

[Text] The 31st session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Statistics took place from 23 through 26 May in Dresden (GDR).

The commission discussed the tasks for the further development of cooperation in the field of statistics.

During the exchange of experience at the session a report was heard by the GDR delegation on topical questions of GDR statistics.

The session passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding.

Electrical Engineering Body

LD050943Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report: "'Interelektro' Council Session"]

[Text] The 10th session of the council of the International Organization for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Sphere of the Electrical Equipment Industry (Interelektro) took place in Moscow on 25-26 May. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and Yugoslavia participated in the session. The session was chaired by A.K. Antonov, chairman of the Interelektro Council and USSR minister of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

Questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of electrical engineering, and of multilateral international production sharing and specialization in the electrical equipment industry were examined. Measures were approved for cooperation in providing the machine-tool building industry of the Interelektro member countries in the next few years with modern electrical drive mechanisms for machine tools with numerical program control. The representatives of Bulgaria, Poland and the USSR signed an agreement on multilateral international production sharing and specialization in the sphere of lighting equipment and production equipment..

UN'S WALDHEIM CONCERNED OVER SITUATION IN CYRPUS

LD041042Y Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 4 TASS--In the report submitted to the U.S. Security Council, Kurt Waldheim, U.N. secretary-general, expressed deep concern over the tense situation which keeps on in Cyprus. In this connection he again emphasised the necessity for full implementation of the U.N. resolutions in Cyrpus. As is known, the U.N. resolutions envisage the restoration of the territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Cyprus, withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island's territory and removal of foreign military bases, as well as respect for Cyprus's policy of non-alignment and peace.

Kurt Waldheim went on record for a continuation of the talks between representatives of the two communities of Cyprus--Greek and Turkish, with a view to achieving a just and peaceful settlement of the problem of Cyprus, settlement based on due consideration for the legitimate interests of the two communities.

PRAVDA CONDEMNS TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS' EXPLOITATIONS

LD010907Y Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 1 TASS--"The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community--and this was repeatedly pointed out during the session--having been supporting consistently and firmly the right cause of the peoples who are fighting for freedom from oppression by imperialist supermonopplies, for ending the plunder of the natural and manpower resources of the developing states," Igor Melnikov, PRAVDA's Vienna correspondent writes in the newspaper today.

Commenting on the Vienna session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (TNC), the correspondent says that these corporations, which have enormous economic strength, make tremendous profits by ruthlessly exploiting the working people. They trample underfoot the rights and freedoms of the peoples, suppress their struggle against foreign domination and for national sovereignty. Especially grievous are the results of their activity in the developing states. In fact, the activity of these monopoly octopuses is the material foundation on which neocolonialism, racism and apartheid rest.

The enormous profits made by the TNC, by exploiting the peoples of the developing countries, are being used to stage interventions, as is the case in Zaire today, to engineer coups, give financial support to reactionary regimes and to foster an anti-people elite obdient to the West.

The session, Igor Melnikov goes on, convincingly exposed the hypocritical myths about an alleged change of African policy by the TNC and their alleged assistance to African countries in eliminating racialism and apartheid. But facts point to the contrary: British Petroleum, Shell, Basf, Volkswagen, Bank of America and scores of other concerns and banks continue cooperating with the racist regimes. In its resolution, showing connections between the transnational corporations and the racist regimes in the south of the African Continent, the commission pointed out that especially dangerous is the TNC's cooperation with the racists in the military field. The delegates urged all states to refrain from any activity that may help, directly or indirectly, to strengthen the military potentials of the Pretoria and Salisbury racist regimes.

INTERNATIONAL SPACE COMMITTEE MEETS IN INNSBRUCK

LD051414Y Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 5 TASS--A plenary meeting of the 21st session of the International Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) opened in Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, today. On the agenda is a broad range of questions of outer space explorations carried out in the recent years. Taking part in the work of the session are scientists and specialists from 34 countries.

On behalf of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, head of the Soviet delegation, Academician Boris Petrov handed over to Austria's Minister of Science and Research Herta Firnberg, lunar rock specimens, taken to earth by automatic stations Luna-20 and Luna-24. Soviet and Austrian specialists will jointly study the lunar rock.

Pilots-Cosmonauts of the USSR Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko made at the plenary meeting reports on preliminary results of implementation of the program of scientific research aboard the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 complex.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TU HOLDS MOSCOW SESSION

LD021706Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 2 TASS--The 28th session of the governing committee of the agricultural, forestry and plantation workers trade unions international ended in Moscow today. It discussed the tasks of trade unions and peasants' organizations linked with the struggle for economic and social transformations in the countryside.

The participants of the session unanimously adopted a declaration of solidarity, approving the decisions of the 9th World Congress of Trade Unions, aimed at rallying the masses of the working people in the offensive for their rights and against the policy of the capitalist monopolies. The declaration contains a call to all the national agrarian trade unions and peasants' organizations to launch a struggle in all the countries of the world for disarmament, for the liquidation of racialist and fascist regimes, for European security, for ending of military conflicts in the Middle East and in Africa.

WPC-SPONSORED MEETING ON ARMS RACE OPENS IN NEW YORK

LD050856Y Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 5, TASS--An international meeting of parliamentarians, other elected officials and trade union leaders, held here, has been devoted to problems of disarmament and elimination of the threat of a new world war, questions of responsibility of state, trade union and public leaders to their peoples for the fate of peace. The meeting, sponsored by the World Council of Peace, was attended by representatives of Britain, Canada, Cyprus, Costa Rica, the USSR, the USA, France and other states.

The problem of curbing the arms race and, particularly, nuclear arms race, has now assumed a particular importance since on this depends the survival of the whole of the earth's civilisation. This has been stated by President of the World Council of Peace Romesh Chandra, who opened the meeting. He emphasised great significance of the current UN General Assembly's session on disarmament, which, he said, is bound to open the door to further steps towards detente.

MEETING OF WORLD ANTICOMMUNIST LEAGUE RIDICULED

LD031125Y Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 3, TASS--Yevgeniy Babenko, a TASS commentator, writes: Quite a mixed crowd gathered by the flickering light of candelabra in the ballroom of the Americana Hotel in Washington. This is how the Washington POST newspaper describes, in a way which is somewhat unusual for it, one recent gathering: an annual rally of members of a World Anticommunist League.

There gathered--chosen haphazards, so to say--several tens of moss-ridden anticommunists who, of course, represent no one but themselves. They, however, started the game of an international forum: They put flags on the tables and elected a person to preside over the meeting, so that there could be someone to ring the hand-bell. Translators started moving lips, simultaneously translating the speakers' ravings into three languages: British, Spanish, and let us note this detail specially, Chinese.

The speeches made from the Americana Hotel tribune seemed odious even to the Washington POST correspondents, who have long got accustomed to anti-Soviet and anticommunist phraseology.

At any rate, the journalists immediately noticed that behind the pronouncements, which are "usual" for people of a certain circle, there are ideas of authoritarianism, neofascism, racial inequality and anti-Semitism. Let us add that the tragicomical gathering was directed by a certain Roger Pearson, an "anthropologist", racist, the author of "works" on Aryan race superiority.

Quite content with themselves, the gang mapped out to hold next gathering in the capital of one of the states which is most notorious for its "democratic" traditions--Paraguay. The decision to meet under the wing of the bloody dictator Stroessner is quite earnestly presented in the "communique" of the Washington gathering as a new evidence of expansion of the movement for human liberty.

The general yell "Freedom, Paraguay style" brought to an end the meetings of the World Anticommunist League which, as it put it, certainly made a big contribution to channelling world events into the "proper lines", i.e. the lines of anticommunism.

Postscriptum. The organizers of the gathering managed to lure two U.S. senators--J. Garn and J. McClure--to the ballroom of the Americana Hotel. According to eye-witness accounts, these respectable gentlemen were shocked to hear not only anti-communist talk, customary to them, but also overtly racist and anti-Semitic speeches. An unpleasant surprise to them was also the presence of a large number of members of various fascist organizations, one of which--the Italian Social Movement Party--was solemnly granted the membership of the "league".

A spokesman for Senator Garn, apparently in an attempt to explain to the constituents the Senator's presence at that gathering of fascism troglodytes, said embarrassedly that if they knew they would never have supported such affairs.

Meanwhile messrs. senators ought to know that there is only one step from anti-communism to fascism.

SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS UNEVEN: CRUCIAL FOR WORLD PEACE

LD051110Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] And now a commentary in which the Soviet journalist Nikolay Shashlin looks at some of the aspects of the relaxation of tension and Soviet-American relations. Here is what he writes:

This country is shaping its foreign policy in line with the decisions taken by the 25st Congress of its Communist Party. The congress adopted a program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation. The program underscores that it is necessary to do everything to deepen the relaxation of world tension, to embody it in concrete forms of mutually beneficial cooperation between countries, to work vigorously for the full implementation of the final act of the European conference, and for greater peaceful cooperation in Europe. The program says that in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, it is vital to continue consistently to develop relations of long term, mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields--political, economic, scientific and cultural--with the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada, and also Japan and other capitalist countries.

In keeping with these principles, this country is making every effort to establish relations of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist nations. The foreign policy contacts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are wide ranging. Regular political consultations with many capitalist countries have become routine. Economic cooperation is making headway and cultural ties are also multiplying and it is now no longer a rarity when socialist and capitalist countries jointly support important initiatives to deepen the relaxation of tension and also work on joint economic projects.

The Soviet-American dialog is also going on. Its importance for the destinies of peace is obvious. One can certainly agree with American political figures when they say that never before have the Soviet Union and the United States conducted an exchange of views on such a wide spectrum of issues. All that is true. However, let us be frank. Progress in Soviet-American relations is uneven and in some respects we can see a return to the outdated, outmoded principles.

It has so happened in the course of history, that at present, Soviet-American relations largely determine the rate of the relaxation of tension, its deepening, and merger of political and military relaxation. The Soviet Union fully takes this into account and pursues a consistent, principled policy of developing cooperation with the United States, first of all to remove the threat of another war. However, it must be pointed out that the American approach is often contradictory and ambivalent as soon as it comes to relations with the Soviet Union. This approach is marked by double standards, where one yardstick applies to the United States and another to the Soviet Union.

Disarmament is a case in point. American officials have more than once spoken about their country's military might. Nevertheless, they continue to deploy new types of weapons and boost the military budget and they also urge their NATO partners to follow suit, as is evident from the results of the NATO Council session just over in Washington. However, the Soviet defensive efforts, caused exclusively by the continuing arms drive in the NATO countries, are presented by American Government officials to the world public as evidence of the alleged Soviet aggressive designs.

Or take economic relations for that matter. Just imagine what would happen if the Soviet parliament had made the development of business ties with the United States conditional on changes in American domestic legislation.

To be sure there is legislation that does give plenty of cause for criticism from the viewpoint of ensuring human rights and it is certain that the United States officials and a large part of the American public would have found such unacceptable.

The impression is therefore that whenever it comes to Soviet-American relations, the prejudices of the cold war still make themselves felt in Washington. The White House is often all too cautious in dealing with fresh initiatives called upon to deepen the relaxation of tension. There are no readymade prescriptions for the policy of easing world tension. (?Its ways) are shaping out in our time and to steer the ship of international politics confidently to the shores of peace, it is necessary to display an unbiased attitude, realism and political courage. The relaxation of tension is a common cause and a common achievement and it is possible to multiply its results by joint efforts only, taking into account each other's interests, finding reasonable compromises and laying emphasis on mankind's peaceful future.

Today there are quite a few interesting ideas and fully realistic proposals on this score. A good case in point is the special United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament and those ideas and proposals may become a good basis for major decisions which will make the world a more quiet place to live in. International relations are now at a crossroads. What is necessary is to choose the right way from arms build-up to disarmament, from distrust to trust, and from whipping up antagonisms to joint efforts for the sake of mankind's peaceful future.

As for this country, guided by the decisions of the 21st Congress of its Communist Party, it continues to work to channel international relations along this road of peace and expanding cooperation.

MCGOVERN: CONSERVATIVES INCITE ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA

LD0520?2Y Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 5, TASS--Prominent American political leader, Senator George McGovern said in a television program that the main purpose of an anti-communist hysteria that is deliberately fed by conservative forces in the United States is to distract the Americans attention from the administration's inability to cope with the complex problems at home. "The problems of inflation, the problems of unemployment, of energy, of the cities are so difficult and so complicated that it is easier to attack the Russians", the senator said. The senator sharply criticized the course of the assistant to the President for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski, aimed at confrontation with the USSR, at abandoning the policy of detente and linking the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with other matters.

We need to keep clear that the policy of detente does not mean an end to the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the USA. The main thing is not to go to the extremes, not to allow this rivalry to eclipse our main interest, the reaching of the strategic arms limitation agreement. The senator expressed the opinion that the White House of late is virtually obsessed with the problems of Africa, that it has lost a sense of proportion of what is important and what is unimportant.

Senator McGovern said that the President's obligation is to heed the more sober voices in the government, to prevent the country's dangerous sliding to confrontation in the international arena. He urged the administration to remember its election promises and not to press for further increase of military spending to new record levels but to reduce outlays on military spending and to devote the funds to social problems.

Writing in the New York TIMES, professor of the California university Gerald Bender exposes the lie about "Cuban intrusion" in Africa. It is time for the United States to rethink its entire approach to the issue of Cubans in Africa, he writes. Do Cuban teachers and doctors scattered throughout nearly every province of Angola represent a threat to American interests?

Gerald Bender writes that the United States keeps numerous military advisors in many countries and deems it quite legitimate. The U.S. administration does not raise the question about French presence in Africa, though over 2,000 French nationals are living in Africa, and France has over 10,000 troops stationed throughout the continent. They were engaged in wars in Chad and Mauritania, as well as Zaire. There are more than 1,600 French officers serving directly in African armies. Cuba apparently seeks no direct economic stake in Africa. By contrast, French interests control over 50 per cent of the economic sector of the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Gabon and Cameroon.

NSC DEVELOPING NEW U.S. STRATEGY FOR AFRICA

LD052354Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Yuriy Seltan report from Washington]

[Text] The National Security Council under the U.S. President has nearly completed drawing up a new strategy for U.S. policy in Africa. Reporting on this, the Washington POST writes that the proposals will finally be formulated in 1 week. But already the outlines of this new strategy have become clear. The new strategy includes plans for armed intervention by the United States and other NATO countries in the internal affairs of African states in order to prevent progressive changes in the African countries, to maintain the political and economic positions of the imperialist powers on the African Continent, and to save the last bastions of colonialism and racism, South Rhodesia the Republic of South Africa, from collapse.

To these ends it is planned to set up a special expeditionary punitive corps. It will be based on NATO troops with the active participation of the United States, and for disguise it is planned to provide the corps with a force from all the African countries where the influence of former colonial powers is still strong. At the persistent initiative of the United States, these plans were discussed at the recent NATO Council session in Washington and also at the conference of certain countries in that bloc in Paris. But without waiting for that idea to be put into practice, the United States is already actively interfering in African affairs. The transporting of mercenaries to supress the rebel movement in Shaba Province in Zaire began on U.S. military airplanes. A U.S. military mission has been sent to Somalia and the United States promised to give to Somalia military aid initially totaling $15 million. Plans, which go against decisions previously adopted by Congress to give military support to insurgent forces which still dream of overthrowing the present government in Angola, are being examined.

The Washington administration is trying to justify its ever increasing interference in the affairs of African states by references to the so-called "Soviet-Cuban threat." But even in the United States there are many people including politicians such as Senator George McGovern, for example, who realize that this is a crude camouflage for the expansion of U.S. imperialism in Africa. Resounding ever more loudly here are warnings against the dangerous adventures in Africa being organized by the present administration which could lead to serious complications on the international scene and create yet another militarily explosive area on the globe.

ANZUS PACT 'TOOL' of U.S. POLICY IN ASIA

LD051352Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

["ANZUS: Stake on Military Preparations"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The annual session of the ANZUS Council is to open in Washington on June 7. This is the 27th session since the formation of that bloc. Knocked together in 1951 at the heat of "cold war", the military-political alliance of the United States, Australia and New Zealand was conceived as a tool of Washington's neocolonialist policy. Over all these years ANZUS has been playing a substantial role in the Pentagon's expansionist plans in Southeast Asia. Washington managed in its time to involve Australia and New Zealand into the American aggression in Indochina. The ruling circles of these countries now back the Pentagon's designs of establishing a chain of American military bases in the whole perimeter of the Western part of the Pacific. They are also kind of a "binding link" between ANZUS and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Their aim is to draw some ASEAN member-countries into the orbit of bloc-forming policy of the United States.

The collapse of the United States-formed aggressive bloc in Southeast Asia, SEATO, has become a kind of a pointer to the positive changes that have taken place in that vast area. It undoubtedly inflicted a tangible blow on the United States' military-political plans. In the obtaining conditions Washington assigns a particular role to ANZUS, which, as the newspaper New York TIMES wrote, is bound to fill the "vacumn" in Southeast Asia, formed after SEATO'S disintegration.

The recently-proclaimed "new Asian doctrine" of Washington makes stress on preservation of American "military presence" in Asia along with the build-up of the U.S. allies' military might there. Hence, a considerable expansion of Washington's military cooperation with Tokyo, intensified arming of Seoul and the course of ANZUS'S stepped up military preparations.

The recent trip of countries of Southeast Asia and Oceania by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has patently showed that to preserve its positions in that area the United States is making a stake on further envigoration of activities of the ANZUS bloc. Attempts are being made to involve the Indian Ocean basin into military preparations. The testimony of this is, specifically, the intention of the United States, Australia and New Zealand to hold major joint naval exercises in the Indian Ocean this year.

The ANZUS Council will now meet in Washington at a time when the United States is intensively seeking to find "parallel interests" in that area with Peking, which actually supports preservation of the American "military presence" there. Peking's counteraction to the growing detente tendencies in Asia creates the foundation for such interests of the United States and China.

The peoples of Southeast Asia reject the course of stepped up military preparations, followed by ANZUS and its supporters. The peoples of Southeast Asia believe that establishment of goodneighbourly relations on the basis of mutually-beneficial cooperation and collective efforts to safeguard security is an earnest of peace and stability in that area.

U.S. EXHIBITION GUIDES ENGAGE IN 'INCENDIARY ACTIVITY'

LD0518?5Y Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

["Unsavoury Activity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kiev, June 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Zhukovskiy reports: Hundreds of Soviet people, among them many specialists, visited the United States' agricultural exhibition that was mounted at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. They visited the exhibition, hoping to learn more about the United States achievements in agriculture, to familiarise themselves with the experience of the use of agrotechnics. But the exhibition's sponsors tried to use their stay in Kiev for incendiary activity, for slandering the Soviet state and public system.

Particularly zealous in this were members of the exhibition's staff, V. Lupan and A. Mashockiy. While showing utter incompetence in agricultural matters, they actively conducted anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation, behaved tactlessly and at times rudely with visitors, were insulting them. These actions caused just indignation and protests of Soviet people. In numerous letters and in verbal statements, tney condemned resolutely the hostile conduct of Lupan and Mashockiy.

Soviet official bodies demanded that the aforementioned persons should not be allowed to continue their work at the exhibition. But they continued working as guides and persisted in their subversive activity.

As many visitors of the exhibition witnessed, V. Lupan viciously denounced the Soviet election system, our democracy. But then what else can be expected from a kulak's son who fled in 1944 from the Lvov region, following the Hitlerites?

Member of the staff of the foreign service of the Agency for International Communication of the United States Anthony Mashockiy (who presented himself at the exhibition as Anton), when talking with visitors went so far as to declare that "all communists in the world must be destroyed".

The openly hostile activity of members of the staff of the U.S. exhibition shows that certain persons in the United States are not averse to using measures of cultural exchange for purposes contrary to improvement of Soviet-American relations, contrary to widening of cooperation between the USSR and the USA.

Asked To Leave USSR

AU0610?8Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[From the press review]

[Text] In connection with the numerous statements and letters by Soviet citizens that Lupan and Mashockiy, the guides at the American "Agriculture in the United States" exhibit, in Kiev in April-May, were engaged in activity among the exhibit visitors that was provocative and hostile to the Soviet Union, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has lodged a protest at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow about the unlawful acts by American citizens and requested that they leave the Soviet Union ahead of schedule, the papers report. [Moscow TASS English at 1631 GMT on 5 June also reports the Foreign Affairs Ministry protest.]

The inhabitants of the Ukrainian capital, their guests and specialists visited the U.S. agricultural exhibit, which was held in one of the pavilions of the "Exhibition of the Ukrainian SSR National Economic Achievements" and which will be shown in a number of other localities. They went to the exhibit to learn more facts about the life and work of American farmers, to familiarize themselves with the practice of farm production and marketing in various states of that country. However, as it turned out, the organizers of the exhibit took little pains to share their experiences in that field. They tried to use their stay in Kiev for other, unworthy purposes. A number of their workers disseminated malicious fabrications about the Soviet political and social system and engaged in provoking the visitors. Particularly assiduous in this respect were exhibit associates Lupan and Mashckiy. Those so-called "guides" proved to be fundamentally incompetent in agricultural matters, but very vigorously engaged in anti-Soviet propaganda, showing a lack of respect for the visitors and offended their (?feelings). Soviet officials requested that these persons be immediately withdrawn from further work at the exhibit. But they continued to work as guides and did not stop their subversive activity, continuing to slander the Soviet reality, the party and state's domestic and foreign policy and the lives and rights of our citizens. In accordance with our Soviet laws, such "activities" are punishable as crimes, and only the desire to promote Soviet-American relations, to expand cooperation between the USSR and the United States, prevented the Soviet authorities from prosecuting the American guides. The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a protest at the U.S. Embassy and requested that Lupan and Mashckiy leave the Soviet Union.

At the same time the openly hostile activity of some workers at the American exhibit shows that some persons across the ocean do not mind making use of cultural exchanges for unworthy purposes.

U.S. TRANSPORTATION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN

LD051613Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 May 78 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Guests of Uzbekistan"]

[Text] A delegation of U.S. specialists headed by Dr John J. Fearnsides, deputy secretary of transportation, has ended its visit to Uzbekistan.

The guests were received at the Tashkent Goris polkom and were familiarized with the work of the capital's subway, the sights and development areas in Tashkent.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION--Washington, June 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports: Joint research by Soviet and American scientists in the sphere of environmental protection provide a fine example of pr ductive cooperation by our two countries, said P. Shostal, one of the leaders of the Environmental Protection Agency, in a talk with a TASS correspondent. Ties between the USSR and the USA, he noted, cover a broad range of environmental questions--from the problem of air and water pollution to a study of the life of rare animal species. Of particular importance are joint works on such lines as, for example, earthquake prediction. A joint seminar on problems of sewage purification was held in Cincinnati recently. Besides, Soviet specialists took part in a symposium on industrial air contamination and studied some rare marine animals in the USA, etc. The ties between Soviet and American scientists are developing on a reciprocally advantageous foundation, P. Shostal stressed, and for this reason, future cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection seems to be very promising indeed. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD]

HUA CITES SOLIDARITY WITH MOBUTU, ABANDONS MPLA MOVEMENT

LD0515O5Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 June 78 p 3 LD

[TASS Political observer S. Kulik article: "What Lies Behind Peking's 'Solidarity'?"]

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the PRC State Council, has sent a telegram to Zaire's President Mobutu expressing hypocritical "solidarity" in the struggle against the "Soviet-Cuban invasion" in Shaba Province. The Peking leader has made it clear that China has not only alined itself with the Western propaganda campaign against the socialist communist countries aimed at disguising the imperialist intervention in Zaire, but has also once again supported the most reactionary and aggressive forces of neocolonialism, which are creating hotbeds of permanent international tension in Africa and striving for a new division of the continent into zones of influence. Commenting on this telegram, South African radio noted that "although Hua Kuo-feng's message was pleasant news for Mobutu at a difficult moment, it was no surprise.... Recently, China has been supporting almost unconditionally any major Western action in Africa, becoming, as it were, the West's unofficial ally...."

South Africa and the PRC have become the U.S.' main allies in organizing subversive activity against the lawful Angolan Government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, and Chinese military instructors have chosen Zaire as the main base for training antigovernment bands of the Front for the National Liberation of Angola [FNLA]. Taking advantage of the fact that relatively active business ties exist between Pretoria and Kinshasa, China has created weapons depots on Zairian territory, and the weapons are taken, disguised as "ordinary" freight, to South Africa and transferred to yet another anti-Angolan grouping--the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which is supported by the racists.

China supplies UNITA with a considerable quantity of rifles, mortars and machineguns, the London newspaper the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH wrote recently. Chinese technical specialists came to the border forests to train rebels in the handling of these weapons.

In Peking, for obvious reasons, the Chinese leaders have repeatedly denied cooperating with South Africa, although the racists' allies have been caught redhanded. Last April in the Angolan province of Bie an exhibition was given of captured weapons seized by government troops from separatist bands. A significant proportion of the models on display bore the mark "made in China." Chinese weapons, L. Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo, stated after visiting the exhibition, arrive in Angola via South Africa.

The majority of 30 tons of weapons and military equipment shown at the Angolan exhibition in Cunene, on the South African border, was of Chinese origin.

Great significance is attached to China's attitude toward the domestic political situation which has arisen in Zaire--a country of openly pro-Western orientation that is presented by the neocolonialists as a kind of "shop window" for the West in Africa. Concealing the immense difficulties of Zaire's economy; exposing its natural wealth to plunder by foreign monopolies; and ignoring the fact that the highest prices in Africa exist in Zaire, while the people's masses are suffering from poverty, corruption and embezzlement; Chinese propaganda has recently vigorously echoed Western propaganda, presenting Zaire as a "model" for other developing countries.

Peking has particularly publicized Zaire's relations with the EEC, which represent a "model of the restructuring of relations between developed and developing countries on an increasingly equal basis." Even before the start of the present Western intervention in Zaire, PEOPLE'S DAILY asserted that such relations "promote the cause of the joint antihegemonist struggle of the third and second worlds," and tried to prove that the "fight against the superpowers" and their "aggressiveness" predetermines the "unity of Western Europe and Africa."

Now, when political reality has once again proven the complete groundlessness of the pseudotheoretical manipulations of the Peking leaders, when two leading EEC members--France and Belgium, encouraged and supported by the United States, have organized an armed invasion of Shaba Province and there drowned the people's uprising in blood, PEOPLE'S DAILY has not uttered one word in condemnation of the real culprits in the Zaire tragedy. It continues to portray the imperialist aggressors as the "allies" of the people of Zaire, at the same time slandering the socialist countries. From the example of the PRC's attitude toward events in Zaire, it is obvious how, guided exclusively by the considerations of its anti-Soviet strategy, Peking is pushing independent Africa into the arms of the neocolonialists, alloting the Third World the role of an economic and political appendage of the imperialists.

It is this commonality of aims between Chinese diplomacy and the imperialists which caused the Peking leader to send the telegram of "solidarity" to Kinshasa.

LI HSIEN-NIEN RECEIVES OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD051412Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1043 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 5 June, TASS--Li Hsien-nien, vice premier of the PRC State Council, today received Vasiliy Tolstikov, the USSR ambassador to the PRC, in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure for home.

PRC URGES U.S. TO AVOID DISARMAMENT PACTS WITH USSR

LD010520Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1223 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--"At present Peking is, perhaps, the only capital from which the 'inevitability' of a new world war is being openly preached," the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA writes.

The preaching of the "inevitability" of war "is not simply a theoretical abnormality. It has become a real tool for Peking in its attempts to hinder the development of positive processes in the world."

The Chinese leaders place special emphasis on hindering the bilateral and multilateral talks between the USSR and other socialist countries and the West on halting or at least restraining the arms race, and primarily on hindering the Soviet-U.S. dialog."

"The Peking leaders assert that the talks between the USSR and the United States on these questions only seek to conceal the nuclear arms race and were consequently, harmful. At the same time, Chinese representatives are striving to inspire the U.S. administration with the thought of the 'danger' of concluding any agreements with the USSR about limiting strategic armaments."

"It is known that the USSR and the United States officially recognize their approximate military-strategic equality," NOVOYE VREMYA continues. Yet Peking still reiterates the "disadvantageousness" for the United States of such principles, and of any agreements at all with the USSR as this will, allegedly, lead to Soviet 'nuclear superiority'.

"It is clear that the Chinese leaders are appealing to those forces in the United States which are not interested in neighborly relations with the USSR or in detente or disarmament."

"The routine 23rd nuclear explosion carried out by China in March has once again confirmed that it is ignoring the attempts of the peoples for a total and complete ban on the testing of nuclear weapons."

"Under the pretext of 'the threat from the north', China is increasing its own military potential also. At a time when Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic armaments, the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe are being held and when the special session of the UNO General Assembly on disarmament is meeting, Peking is conducting a policy of increasing the reequipping of the Chinese Army."

"Peking's increasing military preparations naturally have a baneful effect on resolving the question of disarmament. But, apparently, it is counting on this also. The Chinese leaders consider that, insofar as they refuse to participate in agreements aimed at stopping the increase in armaments and armed forces of those states which have major military potential, the countries of East and West will not succeed in reaching agreement and in implementing practical steps of disarmament."

U.S. NEWSPAPER NOTES PRC'S BRINKMANSHIP FOREIGN POLICY

LD051046Y Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 5, TASS--The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR carries an article on foreign policy of the People's Republic of China. China has obviously started carrying out the policy of a new type, which is described by some observers as a policy of "balancing on the brink" (of a conflict). This new policy seemingly includes premeditated aggravation of tension and active confrontation with the countries China has substantial differences with. The latest testimony of a new approach, used by the Chinese, is growing confrontation between the Chinese and Vietnamese concerning refugees of Chinese origin.

A number of observers point out, the newspaper adds, that under the influence of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, China is giving up a more cautious approach, which was given preference to by the late Premier Chou En-lai.

WORLD PRESS REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S PRAGUE SPEECH

LD051513Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS roundup: "For the Sake of Peace and Detente"]

[Text] 1 June--The official friendly visit to the CSSR by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is a leading topic of the world press and all mass information media abroad. The newspapers publish the full texts or detailed accounts of the speeches delivered by comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak at the ceremonial meeting in Prague. The commentaries stress that the Soviet delegation's visit to the CSSR serves the consolidation of friendship and fraternal cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and the cause of peace and detente.

Under the headings "Eternal Friendship of the Peoples of the CSSR and the USSR," "In Fraternal Unity for the Happiness of the Peoples of Our Countries," "A Common Struggle, Common Cause, Common Goal," and "Firm and Fruitful Friendship," the Czechoslovak newspapers publish detailed accounts of the Soviet delegation's stay in the CSSR.

The USSR, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO points out, is now making an enormous contribution to the struggle to create international conditions for the peaceful life of its citizens and for the whole world. The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are making great efforts to insure that stable relations of peaceful coexistence are established between states with different social systems, that the process of the relaxation of international tension becomes irreversible and that peace, under conditions of which we have already been living for over 3 decades on our continent, becomes permanent.

Sincerely and wholeheartedly welcoming the USSR party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, the newspaper PRACE notes, the Czechoslovak people rejoice in the meeting with their dear Soviet guests--the representatives of the state which has become the standard-bearer of peace.

The newspaper SVOBODNE SLOVO points out that the Soviet-Czechoslovak summit talks are of exceptional significance for all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries. L.I. Brezhnev's visit is a graphic new confirmation of the profound friendship between the peoples of the CSSR and the USSR and fill the Czechoslovak people with the determination constantly to develop this alliance.

In his speech, Poland's ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes, L.I. Brezhnev recalled that Soviet people swore after the war not to allow a new war tragedy. It may quite rightly be said that the communists are loyal to this oath. The voice of peace calling for the consolidation of peace and the ending of the arms race was heard once again in the historic hall of Prague Castle. Today there is no sensible policy other than the policy of detente and the consolidation of peace. That is precisely why the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course meets with truly universal recognition throughout the world.

The New York DAILY NEWS describes L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Prague as "a very important political speech." In it, the newspaper writes, the Soviet leader "accused NATO of hypocrisy with respect to its policy in the disarmament sphere."

The Washington POST notes the Soviet Union's readiness to hold all-embracing talks with the West on disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. L.I. Brezhnev stated at the same time that many useful initiatives from the socialist countries, undoubtedly according with the interests of the European peoples and not just the European peoples are not meeting with the necessary response. The newspaper stresses that the Soviet leader "sharply criticized the West for its actions in Africa and the bloody intervention in Zaire."

L.I. Brezhenv's speech in Prague, France's LES ECHOS notes, was dominated by the themes of disarmament and detente. The Soviet leader called for the hatchet of war to be buried and for the merging of political and military detente to be sought.

As L.I. Brezhnev said in Prague, there is no type of armament which the USSR would not be prepared to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis by agreement with other states, L'HUMANITE of Paris notes. The Soviet leader at the same time condemned the Western political circles which are blatantly seeking to wreck the process of detente--and not just in Europe--and to return if not to a "cold" then to a "lukewarm" war.

West Germany's STUTTGARTERZEITUNG is convinced that L.I. Brezhnev expressed the Soviet Union's desire for peace.

As the Soviet leader stated, Italy's L'UNITA points out, the task of putting an end to the arms race faces all parties and political trends, the trade unions, public organizations and mass information media. No one has the right to stand aloof from this matter.

Another Italian newspaper--IL MESSAGGERO--notes that L.I. Brezhnev's speech emphasized quite clearly and obviously the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy and confirmed the Soviet Union's proposals to supplement political detente with military detente.

Japan's YOMIURI describes L.I. Brezhnev's speech as "an energetic call for the advancement of the cause of disarmament."

The attention of those taking part in the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks is focused on the topical issues of the present day: the struggle for peace, the ending of the arms race, Finland's KANSAN UUTISET notes. The positions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on these issues are consistent and clear. They always steer a course toward the reinforcement and intensification of detente and the consolidation of international security and universal peace.

CZECHOSLOVAK PREMIER STROUGAL PRAISES USSR IN INTERVIEW

LD052204Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1250 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

["Interview: Fraternal Friendship, Strong Alliance"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, 5 June--Fraternal friendship, a strong alliance, cooperation, and certainty of the present and the future--these are the principal and deepest impressions connected with the visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by the USSR party and government delegation headed by that outstanding figure in the international communist and working movement, a person whose name is inseparably linked with progress in peoples struggle for peace and a great friend of the Czechoslovak people--Comrade L.I. Brezhenv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--said L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czechoslovak premier.

In a conversation with a TASS correspondent he said that the fruitful meetings and talks confirmed once again that all-round relations between the peoples of our countries have a firm basis--a community of aims and interests. Traditional cooperation, which is effectively promoting socialist construction in our country and the defense of our revolutionary gains, is developing successfully on this basis.

It is here that the strength of international solidarity has fully manifested itself. Therefore our people have a grateful, fond and respectful attitude to everything that the Soviet Union and Comrade Brezhnev personally have done for our country on its path toward a bright future.

There is now no longer any doubt that the mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries which encompasses all walks of life was given powerful new stimuli as a result of the visit by our Soviet friends. The determining factor here is the fraternal relations and unity of views between the CPCZ and the CPSU on the solution of the principal internal problems and the unity of views on international questions and topical problems of the development of the world revolutionary movement.

I consider the new opportunities opening up in economic, scientific and technical cooperation to be especially important. Our position is that when the Soviet Union has embarked on the construction of communism and Czechoslovakia, like some other fraternal states, is building an advanced socialist society, questions of close and all-round cooperation in these areas assume an enormous and constantly growing significance. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has stressed that expansion and deepening of socialist economic integration with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-countries is the main thrust of our long-term economic development.

We can quote many specific and convincing examples which expressively tell what economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union means to us. Our economic relations and mutual trade turnover characterized by constant growth, and collaboration in many spheres of science and technology is deepening.

In my opinion, of great importance is the preparation of long-term special purpose programs and also the joint development of long-term prospects for specialization and production cooperation, which is one of the results of the meeting of comrades G. Husak and L.I. Brezhnev last year in the Crimea.

We approach these questions conscious of the fact that at a time of scientific and technical revolution, when scientific and technical progress occupies a definitive position among the various (?productive) factors, it is precisely this area of our relations that is of prime importance.

Nor can I omit the broad range of questions of the struggle of people to secure a peaceful life all over the world, all of whose aspects were touched on, not only at the official talks and meetings but also during the meetings of Comrade Brezhnev and other members of the Soviet delegation with the Czechoslovak working people.

On the very eve of the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation, the public of our country heard about the new Soviet proposals proclaimed at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, which are a logical continuation of the constant Soviet struggle for a world without wars.

We highly rate this unyielding and consistent struggle of the Soviet Union, we wholly support it and consider this support as one of the key tasks of the foreign policy of socialist Czechoslovakia.

We shall long remember the visit of our Soviet friends to Czechoslovakia and the cordial words addressed to our people and its Communist Party.

The results of the visit denote the further progress in fraternal relations between the peoples of our two countries. This visit has undoubtedly facilitated the further flourishing of our friendship, which we carry so deeply in our thoughts and hearts, said L. Strougal in conclusion.

CPSU'S GRISHIN MEETS WITH VISITING MSZMP DELEGATION

LD052304Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom a delegation of the Budapest City Committee of the MSZMP headed by Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest City Committee, arrived in Moscow today. At the airport the delegation was met by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials. On the same day the delegation was received by Comrade Grishin.

MASHEROV RECEIVES SED POLITBURO MEMBER MUECKENBUERGER

LD051615Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 May 78 p 1 LD

[BELTA report: "In an atmosphere of Friendship and Cordiality"]

[Text] On 25 May P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and also A.N. Aksenov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, met E. Mueckenbuerger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, who is participating in the eighth congress of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters which is being held in Minsk.

A.A. Smirnov and V.S. Shevelukha, secretaries of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and S.A. Bronnikov, chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee foreign ties section, participated in the conversation which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

S. Bernatek, GDR consul general in Minsk, was present at the conversation.

POLISH PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY CPSU'S KAPITONOV

LD060839Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] J. Muszynski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Ideoeducational Work, was in Moscow 29 through 31 May in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR. He had meetings in CPSU Central Committee sections, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Political Literature Publishing House, and other organizations.

J. Muszynski was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary I.V. Kapitonov and had a warm, friendly talk with him in which Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, and K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part.

NATO 'PAN-AFRICAN FORCE' OPPOSES LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

U.S. Leads Interference

LD021512Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The NATO countries are speeding up the formation of a so-called pan-African force. And now more from our commentator Vladislav Chernukha, and this is what he writes:

The plan was approved by the NATO summit just ended in Washington. It will be concretized at the forthcoming meeting of the United States, France, Belgium and some other NATO countries due to open in Paris on Monday.

Under discussion will be the formation of an interventionist corps for carrying out punitive operations on Zaire's pattern. The pan-African force will be sponsored and armed by NATO countries. Its units will be led by NATO officers. In fact, the formation of the pan-African force has already begun. The Moroccan troops and the Egyptian units arrived in Shaba Province where the Belgian and French paratroopers have been fighting.

The NATO leaders, however, intend to make this police corps they are scheduling a permanent force; they will use it in the Western powers' general military and political advance in Africa. The strategic purpose of this advance is to hold back the revolutionary process on the African Continent and try to regain the lost positions in Africa.

American observers make no secret of the fact that the pan-African force will be defending the interests of international monopolies and their henchmen in Africa and will be undermining the national liberation movement.

Zaire's developments, Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia provoked by the West, armed attacks on Angola by the racist South Africa and other subversive acts against independent Africa: all this goes to show that the United States has taken upon itself the general guidance over the military and political interference in Africa.

A U.S. State Department spokesman reaffirmed recently that the United States hopes to play the leading role in the scheduled pan-African force.

Neocolonialist Designs

LD051538Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The NATO countries are expanding their armed intervention in Zaire and using the events in that country to interfere openly in the affairs of other African countries. Our observer makes this comment:

The meeting in Paris attended by the USA, France, the FRG, Britain and Belgium is discussing steps to put those plans into practice. The main item on the agenda is a blueprint for hammering together a so-called pan-African force. In fact, this force is already being formed. On the 4th of June American military transport planes began to airlift Moroccan troops to Zaire. These troops are to make up the backbone of the punitive so-called pan-African force. The force is to be commanded by officers from the NATO regular armies and weapons will be supplied to them from Saudi Arabia and other countries in the shape of arms deliveries from the USA. The USA is playing the key role in NATO aggression in Zaire and in hatching plans for further Western interference in Africa, and Peking is helpint NATO to carry out its aggressive plans spearheaded against free Africa. The padio of the South African racists has said approvingly that China almost unconditionally supports any major Western action in Africa to become an informal ally of the West, as it were. The visit to Zaire by the Chinese foreign minister, Juang Hua, is yet another case in point.

According to the FRANCE-PRESSE news agency he has arrived to discuss Chinese military supplies to the Zairean regime. Already at the airport Huang Hua joined in the chorus of Western propagandists by making statements slandering the USSR and other socialist community countries. As the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH points out, Western diplomats in Kinshasa regard Huang Hua's visit as a manifestation of Peking's support for the Zairean regime and an attempt to knock together an alliance against the African countries that do not suit the Maoist purposes.

Meanwhile, independent Africa strongly condemns the intrigues of the imperialists and their henchmen. The Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID points out that the attempts to knock together the so-called pan-African force are promoted by neocolonialist designs under an African disguise. According to the newspaper Ethiopian HERALD the aim of the plan is to preserve Western economic, political and strategic interests in Africa. The paper says that the NATO countries would like to use their police force to lay down their own terms to the independent Africa states and freedom fighters and also secure the existence of the racist regimes in the south of the continent.

NATO 'Mailed Fist'

LD052010Y Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 5, TASS--Plans to further expand the armed interference of the North Atlantic bloc, headed by the United States, in the internal affairs of African states are being worked out at the meeting of representatives of the United States, France, Britain, FRG and Belgium, which opened here today. It was called for the practical implementation of dangerous designs vis-a-vis Africa, which were one of the results of the Western collusion at the summit session of the NATO Council held in Washington the other day.

The United States openly advanced at this session the thesis of the global utilization of the bloc it heads and extension of its sphere of action to other continents, primarily Africa.

Speaking at the session, President J. Carter said that the West's vigilance should not be limited to Europe, that it should not remain indifferent to the events in Africa, both in the light of what they signify and in the light of their influence on NATO's long-term interests.

Elaborating on the decisions of the Washington session of the NATO Council, the representatives of the above-said five NATO countries are now practically solving the question of knocking together permanent interventionist forces intended for deep interference in the sovereign affairs of the African states. The core of this NATO punitive expeditional corps will be made up by troops of the member states. Symbolic military contingents of certain African states, which have agreed to assume the unseemly role of helpers of the NATO gendarmes, will be included in this corps for purposes of camouflage.

The American UPI news service lifts the shroud off the Paris meeting, which is proceeding in conditions of utmost secrecy. It reports that the formation of the expedition corps is a step towards the knocking together in Africa of a bloc of pro-Western states, a sort of NATO subsidary, which is to play the role of the main brake on social progress in this part of the world.

The principal purpose of all this is to ensure to the maximum the interests of the American, British, French, Belgian, West German and other monopolies, which still regard Africa as a source of raw materials and cheap manpower, as a kind of economic adjunct of the West.

It is reported that the airlifting to Zaire of fifteen hundred Moroccan soldiers is already being effected in huge U.S. C-141 military transport aircraft. This is regarded here as the first step towards the formation of "inter-African" forces. The NATO interventionist corps is now being used against the people of Zaire, while tomorrow it might be hurled against the peoples of other African nations.

The countries of the West, says the newspaper LE MATIN, "have decided to back by all their weight the regimes whose weakness is explained by their corruption". The newspaper holds that one of the foreseeable results of the formation of "inter-African intervention forces" will be the deepening of the split between the progressive states of Africa and those that are called "moderate".

Thus, the African states are able to see from their own bitter experience what, in practice, is the meaning of the North Atlantic bloc is global actions, [as received] not limited to the NATO's sphere, what was discussed at the recent Washington session. "The beginning of an intervention in all of Africa", says the French newspaper LE FIGARO, was laid in Washington. "It was precisely there that the group now meeting in Paris was formed. U.S. participation will obviously be of decisive importance, in as much as "everything or almost everything depends on its financial and technical support". "Thus, the newspaper concludes, we have here a group of 'Atlantic' states, which are pursuing a policy elaborated by the United States".

The French public circles are seriously alarmed both by the convocation of a meeting to discuss the question of a punitive corps and by the role of France in all these dangerous designs. LE MATIN writes with alarm that France is now coming out increasingly "as a bridgehead, an advanced bulwark of Western interests in Africa". Our country, the newspaper LE FIGARO notes, "risks being drawn into a process beyond her control".

The Paris meeting is taking place to the accompaniment of fabrications concerning a mythical "Soviet-Cuban participation" in the current events in the African Continent. The democratic press notes (and this is irrefutably evidenced by facts), that in reality there is no Soviet or Cuban interference, and that there could be no such involvement. Nevertheless, the masterminds of the sinister Paris plot needed these inventions to divert world public opinion from NATOs gross, unceremonious interference in Zaire and from the creation of a NATO mailed fist directed against the peoples of Africa.

'Soviet Menace' Sham

LD052208Y Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

["Who Threatens Africa?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS--TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes:

A meeting of representatives of several NATO members to discuss the "situation in Africa" opened in Paris today. It is being held on the motion of the United States, approved the other day in Washington at the NATO Council's session.

Considered at this meeting, taking part in which are representatives of the United States, Belgium, France, FRG and Britain, are the intentions to knock together a punitive expeditional corps to combat the movement of the African states for national independence, to defend the interests of the imperialist monopolies. The developments in Zaire are a convincing example of how these designs of the Paris meeting participants will be implemented in practice.

It was initially claimed there that the armed intervention of several NATO states in the internal conflict in Shaba Province, directed against the insurgent movement, was undertaken to "rescue the whites from the blacks". This was one more manifestation of the racialist character of the policy pursued by the Western powers, so typical of the U.S. political line.

To whitewash the intervention of the United States and several other NATO members in the internal affairs of Zaire, the Western press resorted to one more lie about Soviet and Cuban involvement. There was nothing of the sort in existence, nor could there be anything of the sort, and this is well known in Washington, Paris and Brussels. There has never been, nor is a single Soviet or Cuban soldier in Shaba Province.

The NATO armed intervention in Zaire does not cease for a single day. At the time when the NATO meeting opened in Paris, American military transport planes began to airlift yet another group of mercenaries to that African state. The promises to withdraw the Belgian paratroopers quickly from Shaba Province proved to be empty words. Sufficient time has elapsed, but nobody even thinks of withdrawing the troops. The airlift to Zaire of U.S. arms and military supplies, organized with the help of Washington, is continuing. The "humane motives" exploited to camouflage the dispatch of troops to Shaba Province, have now been discarded. The number of Belgian mercenaries, sent to Shaba, topped 600 men in recent days.

A plan is being drawn up in Paris to implement the idea of forming a punitive expedition corps, which, according to the designs of the leaders of several NATO states, will be used in the hottest spots of the African Continent. Along with this a project is being elaborated of the so-called "mobile African police forces" which will be fully supplied and directed by the Western powers, primarily the United States. In other words, Washington intends to carry out in Africa the same policy it pursued quite recently in Southeast Asia. The essence has not changed, although its doctrine may now sound a tiny bit different--"let the Africans kill Africans". This is the crux of the imperialist policy in Africa, no matter what attempts are being made to camouflage it. This policy is directed primarily against the vital interests of the African peoples, against Zaire among others.

The Western mass information media are striving for selfish reasons to present the development of events in the African Continent in a distorted light, which has nothing in common with reality. The American mass propaganda media are going out of their way to whip up the myth about the so-called "Soviet menace", about the alleged Soviet intentions to "occupy all of Africa" and similar ravings. The Soviet Union is accused of everything that is not to the taste of Washington and certain capitals of other NATO states, and, as a rule, such attacks are being made precisely by the political leaders who are well informed about the true state of affairs.

Indeed, those who love to shout about the "Soviet menace" are out to intimidate and scare the people. Deliberately false information is being selected absolutely consciously. One cannot avoid the impression that those who disseminate false information pursue, are pursuing, far-reaching evil intentions.

What is happening in reality? The United States invariably comes out as the initiator of the arms race. It is flooding the West European countries with new types of armaments, including weapons of mass annihilation. It compels its allies in military blocs to loosen their purse-strings by drawing them into dangerous military ventures. The United States is elaborating new military doctrines, providing for the shipment of American troops to Western Europe and to the Middle East.

In Africa, Washington is actively helping to create seats of tension, is setting the states at loggerheads, is flooding the continent with armaments. By means of this policy the United States strives to perpetuate the racialist bastions, to safeguard in the African countries the positions of the monopolies, who are pumping thousands of millions of dollars out of the continent in the form of profits. In other words, the United States is pursuing there a racialist, neocolonialist, imperialist policy. It is impossible to justify this policy by any myths about "Soviet menance".

It is pertinent to note in this connection that in the post-war years the United States used or threatened to use its armed forces on 215 occasions. And, as testified by the Brookings Institution in Washington, on 33 occasions the United States was on the brink of using nuclear arms.

How can one speak seriously about a "Soviet menance" after all this?

NATO-Peking Sinister Alliance

LD051045Y Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

["NATO's Criminal Plans in Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, June 5 TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

The United States and its allies in the aggressive bloc of NATO are stepping up plans of down-right armed interference in Africa to suppress the anti-imperialist and national liberation movement on that continent. This is the meaning, in the opinion of many observers, of a conference of a number of NATO member-countries on Africa which is about to open in Paris.

According to the press, the main aim of the Paris meeting is to knock together the so-called "inter-African force", bound to become "a striking unit" of Western countries in suppressing social progress in Africa. The backbone of the "inter-African force" will be 1,500 strong contingent of Moroccan mercenaries, who became ill-famed while suppressing an uprising in Zaire's province of Shaba two years ago. Without waiting for the outcome of the discussions in Paris, the United States has already allotted 11 giant C-141 transport planes to airlift the Moroccans to Shaba where they are to come "in place" of Franco-Belgian paratroopers, who committed an undisguised aggression in Africa.

"The "inter-African force" will be armed with NATO weapons and commanded by West European officers. The United States openly declared that it is ready to provide full logistical support for that "NATO's African creation."

Analysing these facts, a number of observers draw the conclusion that the "inter-African force" will be the first step towards knocking together in Africa a closed military bloc of pro-Western countries, patterned after NATO, bound to become the main hindrance to social progress in that area of the world.

Political observers also point to increasingly more obvious outlines of a NATO-Peking sinister alliance in the struggle against African peoples' movement for independence and sovereignty. According to the press, the events in Africa were the main topic of last weeks New York meeting between the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Minister of China Huang Hua. Cyrus Vance came for that meeting right away from the Washington session of the NATO Council, which elaborated the question of forming troops "to maintain peace in Africa." Immediately after the meeting with Cyrus Vance, Huang Hua went to Zaire. Peking's demonstration of support for the prowestern government of President Mobutu echoes with Western countries' attempts to prop up that regime, writes the newspaper Washington POST.

PCF's Marchais Criticizes 'Plot'

LD060012Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Ivry, 5 June TASS--TASS correspondent V. Serebryannikov reports on the traditional French communist youth festival held in Ivry on Saturday and Sunday.

"Speaking to the participants in the festival, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], stressed that capitalism is a society of political and social discrimination and injustice with regard to the younger generation.

"He resolutely condemned the imperialist plot against the peoples of Africa. The French Government, the speaker stated, is conducting a colonial policy and is resorting to armed intervention in Africa. Particularly in Chad and Zaire it has assumed the role of gendarme on the African Continent. The following are at issue: the preservation of the multinational corporations' control over the natural resources of Africa; the prevention of the African peoples, who live in poverty and hunger, from becoming the masters of the riches of their own countries; and the depriving of the African peoples of their rights to progress and genuine independence. These goals are also being sought by the conference, beginning in Paris, of the five leading NATO member countries on Africa. Such a policy is dangerous for detente and for the cause of peace, he said."

CORRESPONDENTS SUMMARIZE NATO COUNCIL SESSION

Qualitative, Quantitative Arms Buildup

LD051415Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Gennadiy Vasilyev dispatch: "Whipping Up the Arms Race"]

[Text] Washington--A session of the NATO Council with the participation of the heads of state and government of this military bloc has ended in Washington. In the session's documents--the communique on its results, a brief account of the report on East-West relations discussed by the participants in the meeting and the new long-term military program--bellicose appeals alternate with curtsies in the direction of detente. A list of the new types of arms being put into production and figures on increasing military expenditure stand alongside pious arguments on the desirability of disarmament. Despite such camouflage, the purpose of the efforts of the organizers of the Washington session is perfectly obvious. It is to foist on Western countries the activation of war preparations, a qualitative and quantitative arms buildup and an increase in military budgets. As local newspapers write, the broad program adopted at the session for building up and modernizing NATO's armed forces will cost its members a colossal sum over 10-15 years--$80 billion. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown admitted that, in view of this scope, the 3-percent increase in the bloc countries' military budgets--which is what the West European governments promised to undertake under pressure from Washington--"may prove inadequate."

Despite the optimistic tone of the official statements, far from all the session participants displayed enthusiasm over the accelerated war preparations being imposed on West Europe by the Pentagon, or over the plans to "extend the boundaries" of NATO actions. Thus Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit called for political detente to be developed and supplemented with military detente. British Prime Minister J. Callaghan spoke out against using NATO to "instill order" in Africa, which, as is known, is what Washington is actively campaigning for. Callaghan came out decisively in favor of concluding a Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement.

Evidently sensing how unfavorable the comparisons being made by the world public these days are for the West, President J. Carter said in his concluding speech that "no incompatibility exists between the special session on disarmament in New York, its aims and the aims of the North Atlantic alliance." But at the UN special session the socialist countries have submitted specific new proposals aimed at curbing the senseless race for means of mass destruction, while the U.S. President reported that he had issued instructions to the defense secretary to strengthen the potential of the U.S. troops in Europe. The participants in the NATO session adopted a program for a new quantitative and qualitative arms buildup. And whatever wordy tricks the leaders of this bloc might resort to, it is obvious that it is precisely their fault that the adoption of concrete measures to curb the arms race is being delayed.

Partners Have Different Tones

LD050955Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "Contrary to the Spirit of the Times"]

[Text] Washington, 31 May--The speeches which opened the NATO summit meeting frequently ran counter to logic, the facts of life, and the spirit of the times.

The first thing which those assembled here heard was a reiteration of President Truman's words extolling NATO as "a shield against aggression." The U.S. President embellished his speech with this utterance, which sounds more than strange in the period of detente. Basing himself on a quotation 29 years old, he spoke of "the military threat to our alliance" allegedly presented by the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

Why did he need to exaggerate again the unsound version of the mythical "threat?" Only to urge the junior NATO partners to join in continuing the arms race and building up their military strength and imposing on the allies a long-term plan for reinforcing the bloc. Although the U.S. President's speech also contained phrases about the desirability of detente and negotiations, the appeal to force on NATO's militarist preparations was the leitmotiv of the speech. The key word was "strength."

But J. Carter did not restrict himself to appealing for the stepping up of military measures in the Atlantic region. "Our alliance is concentrated in Europe," he said, "but our vigilance cannot be restricted to this continent." The President demanded the spread of the bloc's activity to Africa. Observers here immediately discovered in these expatiations a new, dangerous doctrine of "the expansion of NATO's commitments beyond its borders."

On the same day it was learned that Washington had agreed with several other partners (France, the FRG and Belgium) to convene a conference in Paris next week to discuss joint NATO actions with the reactionary regimes of a number of African countries against the national liberation movement. According to this plan, Africans are to play the part of cannon fodder; the Atlantic strategists intend to provide the military equipment. Obviously the U.S. recommendations are fraught with the danger of aggravating the situation in Africa's hot spots. This is eloquently borne out by J. Carter's admission that several NATO countries carried out the Zairean intervention. Here the speaker again resorted to the myth of the "Soviet threat" to the African Continent.

Will the junior partners in NATO rush to fulfill the Washington's dangerous orders? The first day of the meeting on the Potomac already showed that a number of NATO states are treating the U.S. recommendations with caution. Turkish Premier Ecevit, who spoke immediately after J. Carter, delivered a completely different speech--highly restrained and realistic. Essentially he called for the development of political detente and supplementing it with military detente.

The Turkish leader was not alone in his opinions. British Premier Callaghan distributed the text of his speech delivered at a closed session. Together with several NATO cliches it contains an appeal to conduct dialog with the socialist countries and continue talks on arms limitation and disarmament.

The NATO leadership asserts that the prolonged and persistent pressure from U.S. diplomacy has had its influence on the delegates. The meeting will obviously formally adopt the so-called long-term defense program which provides for military expenditure of $80 billion in the next 10-15 years. Informed observers doubt, however, whether the program will be effectively fulfilled.

WEST EUROPE ENGAGING IN DANGEROUS DEALINGS WITH CHINESE

LD052336Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Commentary by TASS observer Vladimir Vasilyev]

[Text] A big Chinese delegation led by deputy chairman of the Chinese State Council, Ku Mu, is making a relaxed tour of Western Europe. After visiting France, Belgium and Switzerland, it has now arrived for a 10-day visit in West Germany. The itinerary of the group also includes a visit to the British Isles. The unhurried pace of the tour serves a very definite purpose: Ku Mu is busy making anti-Soviet statements right and left, thus adding a Chinese note to the West European critics of this country and adding some engaging novelty to the whole thing.

As the tour progresses, there is every reason to believe that one of the tasks of Ku Mu was to exacerbate anti-Soviet passions. He is also using every opportunity to brain-wash European political leaders whenever he can with pro-Chinese ideas. As the tour goes on, it becomes increasingly clear that the Chinese mission which pretends to be an economic one is concentrating on military aspects of cooperation with Western Europe. The change of accent is welcomed in the NATO quarters. In a recent statement, the chief commander of the NATO forces, Gen Haig, described China as a 16th member of the alliance. As he welcomed Ku Mu in Bonn, West German Foreign Minister Genscher said, with confidence, that the Chinese People's Republic, just as Western Europe, must regard itself as a close ally of the United States. Recent statements by some Western leaders create an impression that they get most of their ideas from a book of Mao's quotations and from the latest speeches by the Chinese leaders. The DAILY EXPRESS wrote the other day that NATO military leaders have accepted virtually every word from the analysis of the world situation by China's foreign minister in which he described Russia as the most dangerous source of a new world war. The DAILY MAIL, on its part, said the agenda of the NATO Council session in Washington included a striking plan of arms sales to China suggested by Callaghan and Schmidt.

To tell the truth, the Western leaders have already passed the stage of plans and proposals. According to press reports, talks are under way in Paris an supplying China with Transall transport planes, Super Frelon helicopters, Milan and Hot antitank missiles and other military hardware. As for Britain, it signed with the Chinese as far back as in 1976 a contract for the Rolls Royce Spey aircraft engines for the Chinese Air Force. The NATO Coordinating Committee on East-West Trade, which takes care of strategic items, is discussing a list of possible NATO military deliveries to Peking.

What, one may ask, is the reason for this euphoria that has swept the NATO capitals over the prospect of winning new friends and allies in the East? The answer is simple. The aggressive quarters in the West regard China as the natural ally not only because of the rampant anti-Soviet campaign emanating from Peking. China has added weight and credibility in the Western eyes because of its stand on many vital issues. One is China's opposition to the national liberation movement. China's stand on the liberation struggle by the people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and its stand on the events in Zaire reveal striking unanimity between the Chinese leaders and their North Atlantic partners.

Another reason for the Chinese overtones in the NATO policy lies in the great expectations of the military and industrial complex in Western Europe and in the United States. Peking became especially popular in the West after it announced a sweeping program of modernisation of its armed forces. Military monopolies are eagerly anticipating a new export market for their products which can bring them fat profits. London newspapers say plans are underway for selling 300 vertical takeoff aircraft to the Chinese. The deal has been hailed as colossal by the DAILY MAIL and THE TIMES says Britain is interested now more than ever before in arms sales to China. There is actually nothing surprising about the fact that Western politics are determined by a prospect of fat profits for the monopolies.

One can hardly forget the fact that arms manufacturers are the only ones who stand to gain from the arms race. The vital interests of peoples have been sacrificed for their benefit on many occasions in the past. There is hope that commonsense will take the upper hand and Western policymakers will stop to think twice over the long-range consequences of strengthening the war machine of China which, on many occasions, openly made territorial claims. Only shortsighted politicians can light-mindedly ignore the consequences of opening a new front of the arms race. Such politicians seem to forget the simple fact: We who live on our rather small planet depend too much on each other. This being so, one can hardly expect, for example, that a nuclear catastrophy can be confined to one region alone.

CONCLUDING REPORTAGE ON 18TH FINNISH CP CONGRESS

Romanov Addresses Congress

LD030346Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1344 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 2 June, TASS--The congress of the Communist Party of Finland has entered its second day.

At the morning session the leaders of fraternal parties began their speeches.

Grigoriy Romanov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and head of the CPSU delegation, who was warmly welcomed by those present, made a speech.

He conveyed to the congress delegates and all Finnish communists warm fraternal greetings and sentiments of combat international solidarity from the 16 million-strong party of the great Lenin and its Central Committee, and sincere wishes for success and friendly cooperation in the struggle for the vital interests and rights of the working masses, on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. **At your congress, he said, one feels the conviction again and again that the Communist Party of Finland is reserving a significant place to the strengthening and development of relations of mutual trust and cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union. These relations have stood the test of time. They have become a tradition, a tradition created, carefully maintained and strengthened by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Leninist guard of communists-internationalists among whom a place of honor is occupied by many outstanding sons of the Finnish people.**

The Soviet Union well knows the great contribution that the Communist Party of Finland and the working masses supporting it made to the postwar turning point in Soviet-Finnish relations, to the conclusion in 1948 of a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between our countries, and also to the creation of a system of mutual relations that is an example of the vitality of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. At the same time the further development of neighborly relations demands constant effort, and Soviet-Finnish friendship must be continually protected from its enemies including those who, unfortunately, still exist in Finland. The CPSU, its Central Committee and the Soviet Government have cared, care now, and will continue to care about strengthening Soviet-Finnish relations in the future and are always ready to contribute to deepening the friendship with our northwestern neighbor.

Today it is appropriate to recall, the speaker went on, that speaking in this hall 18 years ago at a congress of the Communist Party of Finland, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who then headed the CPSU delegation, emphasized that our party was firmly in favor of the historic argument between socialism and capitalism being settled not by military conflict but by competition in the sphere of peaceful labor. And today that is still our party's principled line.

Grigoriy Romanov further noted that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have put forward a program of constructive measures whose implementation would help to put a final end to the arms race and then proceed to arms reduction. The essence of the Soviet position, as was stated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech in the fraternal Czechoslovakian capital can be summed up as follows: There is no type of weapon which the USSR is not ready to limit and ban on a mutual basis in agreement with other states. The only important point is that everything be done without harming the security of anyone.

As before, Grigoriy Romanov continued, we are attaching much importance to the process of detente and the strengthening of security in Europe, and also to the consistent and full implementation of the accords reached at the Helsinki conference. This is why we pay due tribute to the positive foreign policy course being pursued by Urho Kekkonen, the president of Finland. His speech in the Soviet Union when he again touched upon the important questions of insuring security in northern Europe was positively received.

The head of the CPSU delegation went on to say that from their own experience the Soviet communists know that, along with the growth of the Communist Party's role in society, the scale and complexity of the tasks which it must master grows. But this cannot frighten communists, because for them a beacon constantly shines, a beacon no other political movement possesses. This beacon is Marxism-Leninism. The faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism helps to solve any problem, to accurately assess the class essence of any social phenomenon, and to correctly understand who is a friend and who is an enemy. [sentence indistinct] It is no coincidence that the class opponent is particularly violently opposed to this very principle. To defend this principle and to contribute even more to the close international cohesion of the world communist movement--this is what the CPSU has been and continues to see as its duty.

On behalf of the party of the great Lenin, Grigoriy Romanov wished the combat vanguard of the Finnish working people and the Communist Party of Finland new successes in the further consolidation of its ranks, based on Marxist-Leninist principles, in the struggle for the vital interests of the working people. He read out the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the congress.

He presented the congress presidium with a gift from the CPSU Central Committee--a painting depicting an historic event, namely, Lenin presenting the decree recognizing the independence of the Finnish state to Finnish representatives. The speech by the head of the CPSU delegation was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause. The congress continues.

Kekkonen Receives Romanov

LD051534Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Finnish President Kekkonen today received Romanov, the head of the CPSU delegation which participated in the work of the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskaya Oblast Party Committee.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Romanov Returns Home

LD052312Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, has returned home from Helsinki. The delegation had taken part in the work of the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland.

TASS REPORTS NATO'S 'MAISONNE' MILITARY EXERCISES

LD051336Y Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, June 5 TASS--NATO's military manoeuvres and exercises are continuing on the territory and air space of the Federal Republic of Germany. Mechanized, air and naval units, thousands of officers and men are involved in the exercises.

As was officially announced, "this year's biggest" exercises of tactical air forces have begun over the territory of the FRG. Involved in the exercises are fighter planes, fighter-bombers and reconnaissance planes of air forces of eight states. The exercises will last till June 15.

In the course of the exercises, codenamed "Maisonne", units of ground troops of the FRG, Britain, Belgium and the United States carried out "a broad exercise" in ferrying troops and military equipment across the Rhine River "in conditions of combat actions".

More than 30 combat ships of the FRG's navy and also naval aviation began in the North Sea exercise aimed at "ensuring interaction" with a squadron of NATO's permanent naval force, operating in the Atlantic.

It has also been announced here that troops of the FRG and a number of other NATO member-states were involved in the exercises codenamed "Vorte-78".

BRIEFS

BREZHNEV FRG VISIT COLLECTION--Moscow May 24 TASS--The collection "The Visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany" has been issued. It includes speeches, papers and materials in connection with the official visit of general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany on May 4-7, 1978. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 24 May 78 LD]

PLANE SALES ILLUSTRATE IMPERIALIST INTRIGUES IN MIDEAST

LD051037Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 May 78 p 3 LD

[V. Yugov article: "Impasses of the Separate Deal"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress recently approved a so-called package deal for weapons deliveries to the Near East. In accordance with this deal Israel will receive 15 F-15 and 75 F-16 aircraft, Saudi Arabia will get 60 F-15s, and Egypt 50 second-rate F-5 fighters. The delivery of 200 aircraft will cost $4.8 billion and promises U.S. arms dealers vast profits.

And so, a new spiral in the arms race is beginning in the Near East. This fact is eloquent testimony to the significance of Egyptian President A. as-Sadat's "peace initiative," which was widely publicized by Western propaganda.

The only thing left to be said is that the sharp exacerbation of the situation in this region is taking place 6 months after the Egyptian president's "pilgrimage" to Jerusalem and the start of separate contacts between Cairo and Tel Aviv. And the new U.S. military deliveries to the Near East are far from being the only negative result of this initiative.

Cairo's separate step has wrecked the settlement process which had begun to take shape and resulted in its prolongation so that now no one will undertake to predict when it will be achieved; it has altered the balance of power in the Near East in Israel's favor. As a result of As-Sadat's separatist policy a split has occurred in the united Arab front of the struggle to liquidate the consequences of aggression. Encountering sharp censure in the Arab world, Cairo even undertook a direct break of diplomatic relations with Syria, Libya, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Iraq and has resorted to repressive measures against Palestinians on Egyptian territory, as well as against members of the opposition National Progressive Party. The result of these actions has been Egypt's self-isolation and, consequently, a sharp weakening of its position in the face of the aggressor.

In this situation Tel Aviv has undertaken further expansion, seizing the south of Lebanon. As a result all neighboring Arab states have some territory under Israeli occupation; it is occupying more than 50,000 square km. Let us recall that during the aggression in June 1967 Tel Aviv had already seized the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights, as well as the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan. The 3 million Arab people of Palestine have been deprived of their motherland because of Israeli expansion. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians are living under occupation conditions or are like refugees in other Arab countries. It is Israel's stubborn refusal to leave the captured lands and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people that is at the basis of the protracted conflict.

However, Cairo's haggling with Tel Aviv has not brought a Near East settlement any nearer. The Israeli leaders have abruptly hardened their position. General Eytan, chief of the Israeli Armed Forces General Staff, recently again declared that Israel must maintain control over the West Bank of the Jordan, the Syrian Golan Heights and part of the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula even after peace is established.

And this opinion is fully shared by Israeli politicians. "We have not said that we want to give up the Sinai Peninsula, period," Israeli Foreign Minister M. Dayan impudently declared in an interview. We believe, he continued cynically, that if not for reasons of security, then at least simply for the sake of emotional satisfaction (!) Israelis must have the right to settle on the West Bank. And Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin is constantly trying to substantiate his expansionist aspirations with such stunning "arguments" as..."Biblical legends."

Thus the refusal to withdraw from captured territory and to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to create their own state lies, as before, at the basis of Tel Aviv's aggressive policy, creating obstacles on the path to peace in the Near East. Moreover, by prolonging the occupation of Lebanon the Israeli leaders wish to shift the Near East settlement into a new channel and reduce it to a Lebanese problem, burying in oblivion the problem of a troop withdrawal from all remaining occupied Arab territories.

Cairo's hopes of a change in Washington's position and of a so-called "balanced approach" to Israel and the Arabs also proved illusory. U.S. President J. Carter categorically proclaims an "absolute obligation to insure the security" of Israel and support for its expansionist policy.

"I am of the opinion," he said in an interview in the London newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES, "that a permanent settlement will not envisage the existence of an independent Palestine on the West Bank and will not demand the Israelis' full withdrawal from occupied lands."

And so, the bankruptcy of Cairo's separatist policy is obvious. The admissions of the Egyptian president himself are characteristic in this connection. "When we had done everything," As-Sadat declared, "we were told that there will be no return to the 1967 borders. We were told that the Israeli Government will resign rather than agree to a compromise on the question of illegal settlements on Arab lands. We were told that Arabs, both Christian and Moslem, cannot lay claim to Jerusalem. Worse than that, we were told that Israel does not need our recognition." Unilateral concessions cannot be demanded, As-Sadat laments. Israel's position, he complains, is not growing softer but on the contrary tougher.

Let us note that it is precisely in this situation that the U.S. Congress adopted the decision to approve the package deal. "The effect of sending 50 F-5 fighters to Egypt," the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY commented, "will be chiefly political, not military. It is a reward designed to somehow compensate As-Sadat for the lack of the Israeli concessions he was hoping for."

The weapons deliveries to the Arabs and Israel are presented by Washington as a manifestation of the "balanced approach" so long awaited by Cairo. But what "balance" do they have in mind here? First, Tel Aviv is being supplied with more sophisticated equipment. Second, U.S. weapons cannot be used against the Israeli aggressors--both Egypt and Saudi Arabia have made promises on this score. Justifying military aid to Cairo, U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance declared, for example, that Egypt is "alarmed by threats from the West and the south" (!) but not from the east, where Israeli troops are in occupied Sinai.

While displaying imaginary impartiality, the United States is plainly seeking to tie up the loose ends of the one-sided Egyptian-Israeli contacts, to support As-Sadat and to encourage him once again to conclude separate deals.

On the other hand Cairo is also resorting to maneuvers in an attempt to emerge from isolation in the Arab world. President Numayri of Sudan is acting as a go-between in preparing an inter-Arab summit conference and normalizing relations between Egypt and Arab states that are members of the "steadfastness and rejection front." However, this mission has been greeted with suspicion by the Arab public. The Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH states that the discord and split in the Arab arena are a result of the strategic line jointly formulated by Washington, Tel Aviv and the As-Sadat regime. If Arab solidarity is revived at a time when As-Sadat is continuing to implement the plans of imperialism and Zionism, this solidarity will become a generous gift to the Egyptian regime and a conspiracy against the Arab cause.

Not maneuvers but rejection of the conciliatory policy that encouraged the aggressor to undertake new adventures--this is the demand of the Arab peoples. "It is now clear to everyone," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has pointed out, "that, having embarked on a path of separate deals with Israel, the Egyptian leadership has been unilaterally surrendering one pan-Arab position after another. As a result, serious harm has been done to the Arab struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression, and the cause of a Near East settlement has suffered a setback.

"This question involuntarily suggests itself: Is it not time to end political maneuvers in the Near East which are unprincipled and dangerous to Arab interests and to return the issue of a settlement to the channel of the Geneva conference? This would undoubtedly accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Near East and would be a great contribution to the cause of improving the international climate."

In the situation of increasing imperialist intrigues in the Near East Arab public opinion and the leadership of Arab countries attach special significance to strengthening friendly relations with the Soviet Union. In recent months the Soviet Union has been visited by A.S. Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; 'Ali I[illegible]ir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; H. Boumediene, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the country's Revolution Council; and by President H. al-Asad of Syria. Summit-level contacts and the practice of consultations have become a good tradition in relations between the USSR and progressive Arab states.

Arab countries emphasize their determination to continue dealing a rebuff to any attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab friendship. Cohesion and coordinated action among all progressive forces and the broadening of cooperation with the USSR are regarded by Arab public opinion as one of the decisive factors in the struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression, to insure the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

ARABS FIRMLY CONDEMN AS-SADAT'S CAPITULATORY COURSE

LD052315Y Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 5 June 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 5, TASS--Public opinion in Arab countries firmly condemns the capitulatory course of the [words indistinct] Egyptian leadership. A statement has been published here, issued by the permanent secretariat of the all-Arab people's congress, about the repressions meted out to progressive forces in Egypt. Attempts by the Egyptian leadership to conceal facts testifying to its anti-Arab course, to actions which run counter to the interests of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, show up the true face of the present regime, the statement points out.

On behalf of Arab public opinion the permanent secretariat of the all-Arab people's congress pledged solidarity with Egypt's democratic forces opposing As-Sadat's capitulatory course, and demanded an end to the atrocities perpetrated in the country.

Beirut, June 5, TASS--The repressive measures of the Egyptian authorities are the logical continuation of the policy pursued by the present regime since the death of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, writes the Lebanese paper AL-WATAN. All the democratic gains won under the leadership of the late President an-Nasir, the paper points out, are now being eliminated. Moreover, the positions of the feudals and big bourgeoisie are being restored.

In the international arena Egypt has turned from a champion of national liberation movements into their adversary. President as-Sadat's last year's trip to Israel took Egypt out of the Arab front of struggle against imperialism, against Israel. This is precisely what the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction worked for over a long period of time, the AL-WATAN points out.

EGYPTIAN JOURNALISTS IN IRAQ PROTEST INVESTIGATION PLANS

LD052218Y Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 5 June 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, June 5, TASS--In a letter to prosecutor general of Egypt, Egyptian journalists working in Iraq expressed a protest against the intention of the As-Sadat regime to "investigate" their activity. They resolutely condemned the repressive actions of Egyptian authorities with regard to journalists, exposed the capitularity pro-American policy of the Egyptian leadership, condemned the economic policy of As-Sadat who opened the door to Western capital.

CONTINUING ISRAELI ATTACKS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON REPORTED

LD041052Y Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 4 TASS--Tel Aviv seeks to aggravate the situation in Lebanon's south, resorting to systematic armed provocations against the population of south-Lebanese territories. According to reports reaching from the south, in the course of yesterday Israeli units repeatedly opened fire in the area of Hureiba inhabited locality and Al-Mansuri and Al-'Izziyah villages, new Israeli reinforcements to the stationed troops arrived at the areas of Al'Bayyadah and Ras al-Nakura. Aircraft of the Israeli Air Force made reconnaissance flights in the area of the cities of Tyre and An-Nabatiyah.

OMANI SULTAN FORMS TIES WITH PRC, TALKS WITH U.S.

LD051957Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, June 5, TASS--The Chinese leadership is actively cooperating with reactionary Arab regimes. This is confirmed anew by the decision of Sultan Qabus of Oman to establish diplomatic relations with China. This decision was made after two rounds of negotiations had been held by representatives of the two countries in London.

According to the Beirut weekly MIDDLE EAST REPORTER, the Qabus regime by its actions in Dhofar Province had long since proved to be imperialism's "shock force" in the struggle against the national-liberation movement in the Arabian Peninsula.

Declaring also in defence of the United States interests in the area, Qabus is conducting negotiations with the U.S. Government to lease to Washington the strategically important island of Masira where a British military base was situated. And though no agreement was yet reached on this matter, the U.S. Air Force uses the island without any obstacle. Continuing to stake on the USA and on such reactionary states as Saudi Arabia, Sultan Qabus found a new ally, the Peking leadership.

TURKEY'S ECEVIT TO VISIT USSR SECOND HALF OF JUNE

LD051540Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS--At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit will make an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of June.

[illegible] NEWSWEEK INTERVIEW BY PRIME MINISTER OF TURKEY CITED

LD051116Y Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 5 TASS--Relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey have improved in recent years, the prime minister of Turkey Ecevit said in an interview to the American NEWSWEEK magazine. The USSR and Turkey are neighbors, and for this reason the establishment of good relations and cooperation in many fields between them fully accords with the interests of both countries. Thereby, Ecevit said, both countries contribute to the cause of detente and international peace.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER SEES NEED FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO

LD051242Y Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, June 5 TASS--In order to overcome the most acute domestic difficulties Turkey should withdraw from military imperialist blocs and start pursuing an active anti-imperialist policy, the newspaper POLITIKA notes.

Criticising NATO's aggressive essence, the paper stresses that the main task of the North Atlantic bloc was and is to suppress national liberation movements in various parts of the globe. The paper notes the striking contrast between the militaristic course and NATO and the peace-loving policy of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community that tirelessly come out with initiatives to curb the arms race.

KARAMANLIS CALLS FOR GREEK-TURKISH NONAGGRESSION PACT

LD032144Y Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 3, TASS--Greek Prime Minister K. Karamanlis, now staying in the U.S. capital, expressed readiness to conclude a Greek-Turkish non-aggression pact and an agreement on mutual arms control.

In an interview to the UPI agency the prime minister expressed the opinion that the implementation of these proposals would help improve the situation at the Greek-Turkish talks on the Cyprus problem and on other issues.

BRIEFS

CYPRUS [illegible] DELEGATION--Moscow, June , TASS--The patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, Pimen, [illegible] today a reception in honour of a delegation of the Cyprus Orthodox Church led by Archbishop of New Justiniana and all Cyprus, Chrisostom. The delegation is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD]

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON HUANG HUA VISIT TO ZAIRE

Military Support

LD051532Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] According to an AFP report, Huang Hua, the PRC foreign minister, who is in Zaire on a visit, has said that China, along with the United States and other NATO countries, is to render military support, including weapons, to the present regime.

This question, the agency points out, will be the main one in the talks between Huang Hua and President Mobutu, whom China has called its sincere friend.

Visit to Kolwezi, PRC Intrigues

LD051600Y Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 5, TASS--As a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reports from Kinshasa, Foreign Minister of the PRC Huang Hua, now visiting in Zaire, went yesterday to the Kolwezi mining centre, being accompanied by Mobutu. A rebellion of the local population was suppressed in Kolwezi with the use of members of the French Legion and Belgian troops. The Zaire agency AZAP, quoting pronouncements by Huang Hua, points out that he expressed, on behalf of the Government of China, satisfaction with the "victory" over the rebels.

The FRANCE PRESSE reports that upon arrival in Zaire, Huang Hua made it plain that China, at one with the United States and other NATO countries, will give military backing to the present regime, will, specifically, supply armaments to it. The agency reports that this will be the main question at the talks between Huang Hua and President Mobutu, who is described by China as its "true friend".

Beirut, June 5, TASS--The Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA writes that no one is surprised with the reports that the PRC foreign minister left New York, where the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament is in progress, and went to Zaire. The Chinese leadership is conducting its own special course in matters of disarmament which, mildly speaking, can be described as irresponsible with regard to future of mankind.

As to Zaire, China declared from the very first days of the rebellion in Shaba that it supports the Kinshasa regime and sent to it armaments for suppressing the rebellion, the newspaper writes. The present visit to Kinshasa, AN-NIDA stresses, exposes Chinese lip service about support for the just struggle of African peoples.

Tokyo, June 5, TASS--Commenting on the visit of the PRC foreign minister to Zaire, the newspaper AKAHATA condemns Peking's intrigues in Africa, slanderous allegations of Chinese leaders with regard to socialist countries and China's teaming up with the United States and other countries of the North Atlantic bloc.

China's allegations concerning "Soviet-Cuban interference" in Africa are identical in their spirit with assertions of the United States, France and other NATO countries which continue intervention in Zaire, the newspaper writes. The Soviet Union and Cuba refute these allegations as absolutely groundless and contradicting reality.

The present visit by Huang Hua to Zaire is made following the visit to China by Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski who said in Peking that China in its struggle against the Soviet Union must increase aid to Africa. At the present stage, when relations of "interdependence" between Washington and Peking deepened still further as a result of the talks held in China by Z. Brzezinski, China and the United States are really acting jointly, AKAHATA writes.

Committment to NATO

LD051910Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On Saturday, the Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, arrived in Zaire straight from the United Nations disarmament session. He had reportedly brought along proposals for military aid to the Kinshasa regime. It's not surprising, writes our commentator, that Huang Hua's mission is (?of) a militaristic nature, with the aim of inciting the regime, because this is the essence of the entire Chinese foreign policy. It's not surprising, either, that as soon as he touched ground in Zaire, the Chinese foreign minister made another anti-Soviet attack; however, in this case, this was not just automatically following the usual line. There are other reasons for that.

But first I'd like to draw the attention of our listeners to the following circumstances. It seems that never before has collective, open and coordinated interference of NATO countries on African soil been so obvious as is the case in Zaire. And never before has such a high-ranking Chinese official found himself directly on the arena of NATO operations. In other words, this is the first time that the unity of Peking and the militaristic alliance of imperialist powers has been displayed so openly and officially. The first operational reason for Mr Huang Hua's visit to Kinshasa is apparent. This is to make certain commitments to NATO in return for the attention of the leading NATO countries to work on large and speedy military orders for China. The appearance of the Chinese foreign minister in Zaire can be regarded as a direct result of the recent visit to Peking by (?the) United States President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. During that visit, ominous jokes were made about the (?possible) Chinese presence in points of tension in Africa.

In the case of Huang Hua, the NATO leaders can already declare that his appearance in Kinshasa is worth the entire Franco-Belgian paratroop operation in Shaba. The second, more global, reason for the demonstrative visit by Huang Hua to Zaire lies undoubtedly in the fact that out of the wide range of enemies of progress, socialism and (?an easing of) tension, the Peking leaders, because of their logic of expansion and militarism, could only choose--and did choose--as their number one ally, the most highly organized military system of the West, NATO. The attraction is mutual. In practice, China is becoming a quite convenient NATO member for special missions.

MOROCCANS ARRIVE BUT NATO FORCES REMAIN IN ZAIRE

LD052100Y Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 5, TASS--The United States, together with its NATO allies, is expanding its interference in the internal affairs of Zaire. The airlift to Shaba of large quantities of war materiel from the NATO countries is continuing.

Huge U.S. C-141 military transport aircraft have begun airlifting fifteen hundred Moroccan soldiers there, which will join the French and Belgian paratroopers in Shaba. The Moroccan troops are commanded by Loubaris, who was at the head of the Moroccan expedition corps sent to Shaba in the spring of 1977 during the first uprising in Zaire.

After a short trip to France and Morocco, President Mobutu stated that the French Foreign Legion, consisting mainly of people of German origin, continued to remain in Zaire. Stationed there also is a reinforced batallion of the Belgian Army numbering 600 men.

They are all "remaining" there indefinitely under the ludicrous pretext of ensuring "tranquility" to the European population in Shaba, although, according to Mobutu himself, the situation in Shaba Province has fully returned to normal. The Belgian authorities have ordered their troops to occupy the key strategic points of the province.

Mobutu endeavoured to obtain additional army contingents from the states which, as he stated provocatively, are menaced by the "Russian-Cuban coalition".

During his talks in France he reached agreement on the replacement of the French paratroopers in Kolwezi by mercenaries recruited in France, USA, Belgium, Switzerland and Britain. These mercenaries, [in] number up to 800 men, are to "ensure the security" to the "Gecamint" mining company, operating in Shaba. Enlistment of the mercenaries is being carried on through the Zaire Embassy in Paris. France has agreed to dispatch her instructors to train the mercenaries.

In the local circles the above-said is linked with the fact that Mobutu, not relying on the stability of his regime, wishes to give the internal developments an international resonance. Unable to prove his assertions, he has resorted to hackneyed "Soviet menace" fabrications, knowing full well that there has never been nor is a single Soviet soldier in Zaire territory.

Indignation against the actions of the foreign interventionists and the government troops is mounting in Zaire proper. Clashes between Zaire soldiers and the local population have occurred in one of the African quarters of Kinshasa. The ambassador of Zaire in Iran, Mbeka Makossa, has resigned from his post in protest against the Western military interference in the internal affairs of Zaire. The problem of Shaba, he stressed, is an internal political problem and it must be solved politically. As to the direct military intervention of foreign states, it only tends to aggravate this problem.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN CHAD OPERATIONS NOT NECESSARY

LD031359Y Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 3, TASS--French troops, helicopters and fighter-bombers made a massive attack in Chad on the rebel detachments of the Front for the National Liberation of Chad (FROLINAT). According to an official statement issued in Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, 159 "insurgents" were killed as a result of this operation. According to other data, the number of dead is more than 300.

Reports coming from Chad confirm that French units directly participate in big fighting against FROLINAT detachments, writes the newspaper L'HUMANITE. The French Army intervention was undertaken without parliament's knowledge. There is no agreement on defence between France and Chad. In Chad, the newspaper points out, there is no French citizen whose life would be in peril. And nevertheless France is getting involved in a real colonial war in Chad.

LE MATIN points out that French troops' active participation in combat operations in Chad is not necessitated by the "rescue of French civilians who found themselves in peril," since there are no such people there. The newspaper points out that French troops were sent to Chad contrary to the repeated assurances by the president of France that France is against foreign interference in the African Continent. This time, the newspaper stresses, it is the question of participation in war with all the ensuing consequences.

NETO, KAUNDA AGREE ON FREEDOM STRUGGLES, BORDER SECURITY

LD051733Y Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 5, TASS--The Peoples's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia support wholly and completely the just struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa for the freedom and genuine independence of their countries, against the inhuman racialist regimes, it is pointed out in the joint communique on the results of the negotiations between the President of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Neto and the President of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda.

The heads of the two states reached agreement on the further development of cooperation in industry, trade, transport, communication services and on ensuring the security of their borders. An agreement has been signed to set up a joint Angolan-Zambian commission, which will monitor the implementation of the cooperation projects in the indicated spheres.

UK PLAN TO SEND TROOPS TO RHODESIA PART OF NATO PLOT

LD051004Y Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS--Reports in the British press about the readiness of the British Government to send paratroopers to Rhodesia to support the racist Smith regime reveal the overall strategy of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of African countries, a PRAVDA correspondent in Luanda was told by a representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Such an operation under the pretext of "rescuing whites" finally exposes the "peace making" demagogy of the so-called Anglo-American plan of "internal settlement" in Rhodesia.

The representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front noted that the drawing up by Britain of plans of interference in the internal affairs of Rhodesia is a component part of the sweeping plot by the aggressive NATO bloc against progressive countries and national liberation movements in the African Continent.

INDOCHINA

SRV ENVOY ASKS PRC TO HALT ANTI-VIETNAM CAMPAIGN

OW051041Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Nguyen Trong Vinh, Vietnamese ambassador to Peking, has called on China to stop its anti-Vietnam propaganda campaign. In an interview with AFP, he rejected the Peking administration's statement about the existence of discrimination against Hoa people living in Vietnam. SRV officials have previously said on several occasions that Hoa people living in Vietnam enjoy the same rights as Vietnamese. He expressed regret that China has not responded to Vietnam's proposal to hold talks between representatives of the two countries to resolve issues concerning Hoa people living in Vietnam.

Reports say Peking has recalled 1,000 Chinese technicians and refused to finance construction of 9 projects that were to have been built with Chinese assistance.

Chinese Evacuation Ships

LD052134Y Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 5, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reported that the deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Hoang Bich Son, today received the ambassador of the PRC in the SRV and presented him with a Foreign Ministry note. The note rejects the slanderous assertions of the Chinese side, alleging that Vietnam "subjects persons of Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam to persecution and deports them from the country".

Concerning the proposal of the Chinese Government to send its ships to Vietnamese ports to evacuate persons of Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam to China, the SRV Foreign Ministry note informs China about a decision of the SRV Government to allow Chinese ships, upon performing the necessary formalities in conformity with the current Vietnamese laws and regulations, to enter the ports indicated by Vietnam and take away those Chinese residing in Vietnam who wish to leave the SRV for China.

The first Chinese ships will receive permits for entering Vietnamese ports on June 20, the note indicates.

PRC Coercion

OW051157Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Official Vietnamese news reports have clearly presented the facts about events in Vietnam. The Hoa people living there enjoy the same rights as the Vietnamese people and have been guaranteed normal living and working conditions. However, a number of malicious people have recently spread rumors among the Hoa people that a war is going to break out between China and Vietnam and that the Chinese [ngwowif trung qudocs] living in Vietnam will suffer. Persons spreading these rumors have also said that the Chinese Government has called on the Hoa people to return to their fatherland and that those who refuse to return will be considered traitors. Consequently, a number of Hoa people have left Vietnam.

Obviously Peking does not like current developments in Vietnam, and the fact that world public opinion has increasingly approved of the SRV's peace-loving policy in the international arena. Therefore, Peking is scheming to prevent the Vietnamese people from advancing along the path they have chosen. Peking has resorted to various means to carry out this policy. But the press in many Asian countries has exposed Peking for being involved in the events that have occurred between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Observers have stressed that China has armed Kampuchea and incited it to perform dangerous actions. Obviously, that policy is alien to the socialist principles Peking authorities have pledged to follow.

It must also be stated that for a long time the Peking authorities' words have not matched their deeds. They said they advocate establishing good relations with neighboring countries. However, everyone clearly realizes the Peking authorities' statements are aimed at concealing their big power chauvinist policy. Peking resorts to every possible trick to entice other countries to fall under its influence, such as exerting pressure on the leadership of neighboring countries, arousing fear among the public, establishing armed insurgent units, and taking advantage of traitorous forces consisting of Chinese residents. Such "friendship" by the Peking authorities has been clearly noted in Burma, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and other Asian countries.

TREATY WITH PRC WILL REDUCE JAPAN TO 'WESTERN PUPPET'

OW051341Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1630 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Borisov commentary]

[Text] The Chinese leaders do not conceal their plan to pull Japan into their anti-Soviet scheme. The Chinese leaders are striving to incorporate a hegemony clause into the proposed Japan-China treaty that will mark Japan's alliance with China in the anti-Soviet struggle. The rapid political changes that have occurred in China in the past are significant. In 1950, China signed a Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union. The treaty resulted from the desire to preserve lasting peace, particularly, in the Far East. It also resulted from the desire to prevent Japan--or any other country allied with Japan--to repeat acts of aggression.

It is well-known that many Asian nations, including people in the Soviet Union and China, have suffered from Japanese aggression. Regarding the 1951 American draft of the Japan peace treaty, China stated that the peace treaty should clearly stipulate that Japan should be a peaceful, democratic and independent state. The Chinese movement stressed that the revival of Japanese militarism should not be permitted and that the size of the Japanese Armed Forces be limited. The Japan peace treaty was signed in 1952 in San Francisco without China's participation and without regard for China's opinion. Soon after the San Francisco treaty was signed, Japan and the United States concluded a security treaty. The security treaty permits the United States to maintain military bases and troops in Japan for an indefinite period. Chinese leaders accurately said the treaty established a military alliance directed against Asia, particularly Asian socialist countries.

China opposed the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the revival of Japanes militarism for many years. But the present Peking leaders advocate the preservation of the security treaty and an augumentation of Japan's war potential. In connection with this, the Peking leaders are apparently seeking to obtain equipment and industrial skills that can be used for military purposes.

Retired Japanese military officers have repeatedly visited China. During meetings with these officers, the present Peking leaders indicate their desire for military cooperation between Japan and China--a contravention of the Japanese Constitution. The Chinese leaders dream of building a grand anti-Soviet military alliance in Asia. This alliance will ultimately serve the interests of China. Peking expects that the Japan-U.S. security treaty will limit Japan's independence, thus opening the way for China to force Japan into an anti-Soviet policy.

Some Washington circles are applauding the decision to reopen Japan-China treaty negotiations, believing that a Japan-China anti-Soviet alliance will pressure the Soviet Union. Washington is performing the dubious service of pushing Japan into an alliance with Peking. As noted by SANKEI SHIMBUN, the United States is doing this in its own interest, without regard for the interests of Japan.

It is no accident that the scheme by some Japanese politicians to promote the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty on the grounds that it is supported from "outside" is criticized by broad public opinion in Japan. At the recent plenum of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, speakers exposed the revival of Japanese militarism and denounced the attitude of leading American officials who would like Japan to join China on the anti-Communist bandwagon.

The recent Japan-China dispute over the Senkaku Islands and the East China Sea continental shelf and Peking's displeasure at Japan's increasing penetration into Southeast Asian countries--which China believes to be in its sphere of influence--illustrate the major differences between Japan and China.

Even if the Japan-China treaty is concluded, it will not resolve these conflicts or other contradictions. The treaty will compel Japan to make concessions to China, will send Japan onto the path of dangerous adventures, and will reduce Japan to the status of a Western puppet. Japan's only alternative is to pursue an independent, peace-loving policy and to promote neighborly relations and reciprocal cooperation with its neighbors.

PLANS FOR JAPANESE MILITARY ISLAND LINKED TO U.S. STRATEGY

LD060830Y Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 6, TASS--The National Defence Agency of Japan has drawn up a plan for building a big complex military base on Io Island in the Pacific, 1,200 kilometers to the south of Tokyo. This base, which will cost 30 billion yen, will be completed in 1982 for joint use by the air, naval and land forces. The Japanese press said that the construction of this base on Io Island is closely linked with U.S. military strategy in Asia and the Pacific.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES MARSHAL OGARKOV IN ULAANBAATOR

LD052210Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1659 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaator--J. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural Presidium, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, who is in the Mongolian People's Republic on a short visit.

A warm, friendly conversation on topics of mutual interest took place.

KOSYGIN ARRIVES IN KOSTROMA FOR AWARD CELEBRATIONS

LD051139Y Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kostroma, June 5, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here today. He will take part in celebrations to mark the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to this town on the Volga. Aleksey Kosygin had a meeting at the Kostroma (?CPSU) Committee with the region's land developers. He showed interest in the course of land improvement work, in the utilisation of means allocated for these aims and in problems that are being solved by the region's workers in agriculture. Later Aleksey Kosygin visited the Leninskoye experimental farm where he inspected land improvement projects and familiarised himself with the life of the farm's employees.

Addresses Meeting

LD052030Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Report on 5 June speech by Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin in Kostroma; passages within quotation marks are recorded portions of Kosygin's speech]

[Text] In Kostroma today, a solemn meeting of the CPSU Gorkom and the town Soviet of People's Deputies, along with representatives of the working people, took place to mark the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to Kostroma. The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Warmly welcomed by those gathered there, Comrade Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech. To the stormy applause of those taking part in the meeting, he conveyed ardent greetings and warmest wishes to the inhabitants of Kostroma from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This lofty award of the homeland, Comrade Kosygin said, is recognition by the party, government and all Soviet people of the great successes achieved by the working people of Kostroma in economic and cultural construction and in their services to the revolutionary movement.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin stressed that the town's history, which covers many centuries, is inseparably linked with the formation and development of our state. Kostroma and its inhabitants are playing an outstanding role in developing the country's economy and culture and in defending its freedom and independence, showing examples of courage and loyalty to their homeland. Later Comrade Kosygin said:

"The Order of the October Revolution is being presented to Kostroma at a portentous time, when all Soviet people are working in an atmosphere of a great upsurge to realize the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the December 1977 Plenum and the tasks posed in the speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at that plenum, at the 18th Komsomol Congress, and during his tour of Siberia and the Far East.

"The life of the Soviet people is rich in major, remarkable events. On the eve of celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the Supreme Soviet, expressing the will of all the Soviet people, ratified the new USSR Constitution--the constitution of the world's first developed socialist society.

"The new Constitution confirms the tasks facing the state of the whole people, which has been created in the country, and the long-term aims of the development of our economy. It is pointed out in the Constitution that the supreme aim is to satisfy as fully as possible our people's growing material and spiritual needs.

"Concern for the people's welfare plays the principal role in the activity of the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Compared with 1936, when the previous constitution was adopted, real per capita income increased in 1977 by 570 percent. Payments and benefits received by the population from social consumption funds increased from R3.3 billion in 1936 to R99.5 billion. Almost 7.5 times more housing is now being built in the country than in 1936. Our people's spiritual life has become far more rich and varied. This is natural, for in the Soviet way of life a high level of material well-being becomes a means for harmonized development of the personality and a fuller blossoming of the capabilities of the working person, whose interests are inseparably linked with the interests of the entire collective. A deep feeling of collectivism exists in the movement forward to communism.

"The socialist social system and Soviet power have not only radically changed the people's life and enriched their spiritual world; they have also given them a great advantage that would be inaccessible to them under a system of exploitation: the blessing of certainty in tomorrow, in their future and in the future of their children. Our people do not know the oppressive feeling resulting from lack of prospects or the terror of becoming a superfluous person in society that, in the world of capitalism, begins to persecute people from school age.

"There is not much time left until we reach the halfway mark in the 5-year plan. At present we can already sum up some of the many results: the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on questions of economic and social policy are being implemented.

"Thanks to the selfless work of the Soviet people, the economic potential of the country--every republic and every oblast--has grown noticeably. In 2 years, national income has increased by R32.5 billion, and industrial production by R55 billion. Almost R240 billion has been allocated for the development of the national economy during the past 2 years of the 5-year plan; this is almost as much as was allocated during the first 40 years of the Soviet state."

Comrade Kosygin then said that our party always singles out the main, key questions on whose solution first of all depends the success of all our work. Such a primary question that we have to focus all our attention on is increasing production efficiency and improving the quality of all economic activity. Then Comrade Kosygin went on:

"Where the fulfillment of the plan is concerned, there must not be any pettiness or second-rate attitudes. The nonfulfillment of the plan--whatever the attitude--results in economic disproportions and reflects negatively on fulfilling the country's national economic plan as a whole. As is known, the plan is the main instrument for realizing the party's economic policy--the law of activity for all economic organs. This is why concrete and painstaking work is necessary to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of all plan tasks, the work at every enterprise and association and in every organ of economic management. Above all, this work must aim at utilizing production reserves and must not be carried out randomly, but consistently with the widest possible participation of workers, clerical staff and engineering-technical staff."

Comrade Kosygin then said that improving capital construction is a matter of the utmost importance. It must be insured that industrial enterprises are put into operation on time as well as other production and sociocultural projects. With this in mind, he said, it is necessary to improve the mastering of new production capacities. Only by taking this into account is it possible to supply the national economy and the population with additional products worth billions of rubles.

Comrade Kosygin then dealt with the international situation. He said that everything our people achieved in peaceful construction, in developing the economy, science, culture, socialist democracy, and in consolidating our Soviet way of life insures a firm international position for our socialist state. By its Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union strengthens the cause of peace and friendship among peoples, national independence and social progress. Later Comrade Kosygin said:

"The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government constantly attach primary importance to questions of our relations with socialist countries. There is not a single area of activity in the life of the people of the fraternal countries where the beneficial results of their cooperation on an equal basis are not felt. This applies both to the realization of plans for socialist and communist construction and to coordinate our action on the international scene for strengthening our joint defense in the interests of consolidating peace. The strength and fruitfulness of the all-round links between the socialist countries were vividly expressed once again during the visit to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet party delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The outstanding results of that visit show that the friendship, cooperation and solidarity of the fraternal countries and their loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism have become a political factor of enormous strength that is having an increasingly profound and beneficial effect on the entire international situation."

Questions of the struggle for peace, Comrade Kosygin said, have always been among the most important in the party's foreign policy. He described the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, bringing about disarmament, deepening detente and developing international cooperation:

"Our policy in international affairs has been profoundly revealed in the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We base both the long-term and the immediate aims of our policy on class positions. The means by which the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government are realizing their foreign policy course have been made apparent [poraskryvy]. We have nothing to hide from other peoples, for our aims are peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation--in other words, that which is in the basic interests of all countries and peoples. [applause]

"The visit to the FRG at the beginning of May 1978 by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, proved to be a major event in international life and a considerable contribution to implementing the foreign political course of the 25th party congress.

"The results of Leonid Ilich's talks in the FRG show that our relations with that country, which have passed through a very complex period of development, are becoming a factor for stability and neighborliness in Europe and on the international arena as a whole. The importance of the visit greatly exceeds the framework of our bilateral relations. It has lent a great stimulus to the process of detente and has convincingly demonstrated the broad possibilities that can be used by states with differing social systems for mutual benefit--but only if they approach the development of their mutual relations and the solution of the problems facing them from realistic positions and a concern for the preservation of peace.

"In its intensive international activity, our party cannot but take into consideration the negative features and the perturbing [nastorazhivayushchiy] developments that are taking place in the world. However, it would be a mistake to think that only these developments determine the present international situation. Broad international cooperation among states with differing social systems has become a reality. First and foremost it is possible to move aside [otodvigat] the threat of a world war and to strengthen the policy of peaceful coexistence. We see in this the main result in the struggle between the forces of peace and progress and the forces of reaction, the main achievement of our peace-loving foreign policy. All this instills confidence and optimism regarding the prospects for our party and state's further efforts aimed at insuring peace and the security of peoples. [applause]" In conclusion Comrade Kosygin read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on awarding the Order of October Revolution to Kostroma. He attached the motherland's lofty award to the town's banner, accompanied by the prolonged applause of the session participants.

Those who spoke at the session included Dontsev, chairman of the Kostroma Gorispolkom; Tikhomirov, gorkom first secretary; textile worker Pletneva, Hero of Socialist Labor; Seleznev, participant in the Civil War and the Great Fatherland War; and others.

They warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high assessment of the labor and revolutionary services of the people of Kostroma. They testified to the fact that the working people of the town and oblast will develop socialist competition for implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on a broader basis.

In the speeches it was stressed that the oblast working people, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev.

TASS Reports Speech

LD051647Y Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Excepts] Kostroma, June 5, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin today presented the Order of the October Revolution to the ancient Russian town of Kostroma.

Speaking at the ceremony, Aleksey Kosygin said, specifically:

"We attach great importance to the work of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament and we believe that the interest of all peoples in ensuring durable peace will help states agree at this session on a principled approach to the task of ending the arms race and of disarmament", he said.

"We, naturally, are preapred to consider in a constructive way peaceful proposals of other states if they are based on a just principle of equal security and of not damaging the other side. We work persistently to achieve positive breakthrough at the talks with the United States on strategic offensive arms limitation and at the talks in Vienna on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Only one thing is needed to bring these talks to the successful conclusion: Our Western partners in the talks, if they are really interested in their success, must not base their calculations on the expectation that the Soviet Union will forgo the interests of its security and defence".

"In its intensive international activity, our party cannot but take into consideration the negative aspects and such phenomena in the development of work events that cause concern. But it would be a mistake to believe that only these phenomena determine the present international situation. Peoples' striving for detente and peace is making headway. Broad international cooperation among states with different social systems has become a reality. Considerable successes were achieved in the struggle for peace and international security. It has become possible, above all, to roll back the threat of a world war, to consolidate the policy of peaceful coexistence. We see in this the main result in the struggle between the forces of peace and progress and the forces of reaction, the main achievement of our peaceful foreign policy," Aleksey Kosygin said.

TASS HOLDS CONFERENCE FOR REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCIES

LD051611Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 May 78 p 2 LD

[Text] AZERINFORM--A seminar conference held in Baku by TASS from 23 through 25 May was devoted to raising the efficiency of the republic news agencies in the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. Personnel of the Georgian, Armenian, Moldavian and Azerbaijani news agencies participated in it.

R.G. Mamedzade, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, greeted the seminar participants on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. A.A. Milyayev, instructor of the Newspapers Sector of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, delivered a report on certain tasks of the press stemming from the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. Ye.I. Ivanov, deputy general director of TASS, delivered a report on improving journalistic skill and efficiency in information work." In his speech I.V. Kurilov, member of the Collegium and executive secretary of TASS, talked about certain questions of organizing the work of news agencies.

The section studies were devoted to the creative quest for news, journalistic initiative, the practice of republic news agencies' work for TASS' foreign programs and the improvement of the day-to-day efficiency and political topicality of press photograph for the union and foreign press. The seminar participants exchanged work experience. At the seminar, AZERINFORM photographic correspondent M. Chiamurov was presented with his prize as winner of the photographic competition among the socialist countries' news agencies held by FREIE WELT (GDR).

The journalists visited a domestic conditioner plant and a sports complex whose construction is being completed by the enterprises of Narimonovskiy Rayon, took a trip to Shemakha, where they talked with Raykom First Secretary F.R. Mustafayev, visited the Lenin Kolkhoz and acquainted themselves with the research being carried out in the astrophysical observatory.

GORBUNOV NAMED FIRST SECRETARY OF RAYKOM IN RIGA

LD051543Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 27 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] LATINFORM--On 26 May a plenum of the Kirovskiy Party Raykom, Riga, was held. An organizational question was examined.

A.V. Gorbunov was elected first secretary of the Kirovskiy Party Raykom at the plenum. I.A. Reymane was released from the duties of first secretary of the party raykom in connection with his transfer to other work.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were Ya.Ya. Vagris, first secretary of the Riga Party Gorkom, and B.A. Tretyakov, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Sector.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO CARRIES AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FOR 1-4 JUN

LD060644 [Editorial Report LD] On 1 June, Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT reports that according to the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, spring crops have now been sown on about 82 million hectares in the RSFSR, more than 90 percent of the land allotted for the crops. Wheat, the Ministry says, occupies over 10 million hectares in Siberia.

There were no significant reports on 2 June.

On 3 June, at 0100 GMT the radio notes that sowing of grain crops has been completed in Altayskiy Kray, RSFSR. At 1200 GMT it reports that in Turkmenia mass harvesting of grain crops is underway, with almost a third of the winter barley cut and threshed in Maryyskaya, Ashkhabadskaya, and Chardzhouskaya Oblasts. The radio adds that sowing of corn has been completed in Belgorodskaya Oblast, RSFSR, where the crop occupies 250,000 hectares.

On 4 June, at 1200 GMT Moscow Radio reports that in Tadzhikistan the farms in the Dangara region have begun harvesting wheat on more than 250,000 hectares. Rains flattened a significant part of the grain and mechanizers had to reequip their combines. At 1600 GMT the radio carries a report from its correspondent in Krasnodar, Valentin Tarasov, who says barley has already begun to turn yellow in Krasnodarskiy Kray, RSFSR. He notes that although the weather here has not been favorable--winter was harsh but brought little snow and spring was exceptionally cold--thanks to hard work the grain crops have ripened.

SPRING SOWING COMPLETED ON 93 PERCENT OF PLANNED AREA

LD051011Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 78 p 3 LD

(A. Pazhitnev Agricultural Review: "The Summer Work Package")

[Text] Spring is giving way to summer. On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes the first stage of the struggle for the harvest--the sowing of spring crops--is ending. Mainly the northern and eastern regions are performing spring sowing at the present time. Out of a planned total of 22.3 million hectares of spring crops, the farms of Siberia have sown 17.2 million hectares, or 77 percent. In the oblasts of northern Kazakstan spring crops have been sown on an area of 17.3 million hectares or 91.4 percent of the plan.

In all, according to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, spring crops had been sown on an area of 137.3 million hectares or 93 percent of the area allocated to these crops. By 29 May on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, grain and pulse crops had been sown on 88.5 million hectares--95 percent of the plan. Corn had been sown on 15.4 million hectares or 85 percent of the allocated plantations. Potatoes had been planted on 2.8 million hectares. This is almost 90 percent of the planned area.

The farmers' cares are now focused on tending the crops. Unfavorable weather has delayed the growth of agricultural crops. In a number of places weeds, pests and plant diseases have begun developing. Progressive farms are actively combating these and are doing everything possible to insure a good harvest. Cotton plants are being cultivated at a rapid rate in Tadzhikistan and in Namanganskaya, Surkhandarinskaya and Bukharskaya Oblasts, and likewise beets in Kiyevskaya, Kharkovskaya and Ternopolskaya Oblasts. [paragraph continues]

This work is being aided by the farmers' well-organized socialist competition for carrying out all work on time and to a good standard. But where time is being allowed to slip by and the pledges adopted are not being backed up by the skillful organization of the production process, interruptions are allowed to occur in the continuous flow of fieldwork. This can be clearly seen from the example of two neighboring rayons--the Pervomayskiy and Vradiyevskiy--in Nikolayevskaya Oblast.

The beet growers of Pervomayskiy Rayon, having begun the tending of the crops on time and in accordance with agrotechnical requirements, have managed to secure good development of the plants and they have taken first place in the oblast in the farmers' competition. But in the Vradiyevskiy Rayon very little is being done to mobilize the people for the struggle for a big sugar beet harvest. Areas have not been assigned here to mechanized links and assignments have not been defined precisely for those who have come to the farmers' aid. As a result, the cultivation of the plantations is being delayed.

Many farms of Moldavia and Georgia are behind in tending row crops. The dressing of cotton plants is being delayed in Andizhanskaya Oblast.

The country's grain fields cover a vast area; whereas in the north these fields are gladdening the farmer with their emerald-green carpet of even shoots. In the south they are already presenting the farmer with ripe ears. The farms of the republics of Central Asia, Kazakhstan and many other regions have begun harvesting grain and procuring fodder. How are the farmers greeting the harvest? On the whole the readiness of the equipment is greater this year than last. On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 67 percent of the tractor-drawn mowers, and 75 percent of the pick-up balers have been repaired. The machine operators of Odesskaya Oblast--the initiators of all-union competition for insuring ready availability of equipment--were the first in the Ukraine to complete the preparation of the harvesting machinery.

The farms of Krasnodarskiy Kray and of Volgogradskaya and a number of other oblasts are repairing the harvesting equipment more rapidly than last year. At the same time in certain regions no hurry is being displayed in preparing the machines. On the farms of Uzbekistan and Kirgizia more than one-third of the grain combines are still in a state of disrepair and there is much equipment in this condition on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Turkmenia, Kabardino-Balkaria and Kalmykia.

The procurement workers are also preparing to receive the new harvest. The processing equipment has been almost totally put in order. The grain driers and repositories have been prepared and asphalted areas and approach roads to elevators and grain reception stations in Azerbaijan and in Cherkasskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and a number of other oblasts have been repaired. The farms of Lithuania, Pavlodarskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts are ahead of schedule in preparing the grain-cleaning machinery; but that is not the case everywhere. Over the country as a whole almost one-third of the grain storage facilities and grain driers, and more than one-fourth of the asphalted areas have still not been repaired. The procurement organizations of a number of rayons of Belorussia and Armenia are particularly behind with this work.

A busy period has begun in the meadows. Haymaking is getting under way on an increasingly broad scale in the country.

The Turkmenia machine operators had managed by the beginning of the third 10-day period of May to lay in 50 percent more hay than last year. Haymaking has begun successfully in Moldavia and in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine. The mowing and transportation complexes, detachments and links that have been created there are promoting the accelerated procurement of high-quality fodder.

At the same time, the first weeks of haymaking show that far from all farms have prepared in an organized fashion for this crucial period. Having fallen behind with the repair of fodder harvesting equipment, a number of rayons in Kazakhstan, for instance, are performing their haymaking more slowly than last year. There are instances where the methods for laying in forage have been violated. Thus, on the Ordzhonikidzeabad Sovkhoz and the 50-Letiye Komsola Sovkhoz in Tadzhikistan, the first mowing of alfalfa is being delayed. Cured hay is being prepared with considerable deviations from the recommended procedure, and major losses of green matter are occurring. This practice is inadmissable. It is essential that the pary organizations resolutely nip in the bud any manifestations of mismanagement.

The volume of work on the fields is increasing with each passing day. Fulfilling this work at optimal times and to a high standard means laying a good foundation for obtaining a big harvest.

RADIO CARRIES PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON HARVEST PREPARATIONS

LD50906Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[PRAVDA Editorial: "Preparing for the Harvest"]

[Text] It is still only the beginning of summer but the approach of a time on which much depends, and which will sum up the result of the strenuous labor of farmworkers--the gathering in of the harvest--is being felt in the country's fields. Breadgrain is ripening in southern parts of the country. The first to begin the harvest were agricultural machine-operators in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. The day when harvesting work will come to farms in the North Caucasus, South Kazakhstan and the Ukraine is close at hand. Rural workers are striving to mark the third year of the 5-year plan with fresh successes in the struggle for increasing the output of produc and to achieve further progress as regards the economics of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They have pledged to grow a good harvest and to give more breadgrain to the homeland.

A lot has already been done to attain the planned targets. In many parts spring crops have been sown in optimum time, to a high degree of quality, and the tending of what has been sown is proceeding in organized fashion. Winter crops have been top-dressed with mineral fertilizers on an area of 36 million hectares, which is 3.5 million more than 1 year ago. The main task of the breadgrain growers is now to successfully prepare themselves for the harvest, to carry it out in optimum time and without losses, to accumulate the maximum fodder for the public herd [obshchestvennoye stado] at every farm. To set aside the requisite volume of high-quality seed, and to insure their cover and carryover [strakhovoy i perekhodyashchiy] funds.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures for insuring the gathering in of the harvest, the laying in of agricultural produce and fodder crops in 1978 and the successful carrying out of the wintering over of cattle in 1978-79 period was published a few days back. This important document defines specific measures which will make it possible to meet the harvest at full readiness, to carry it out in an exemplary fashion and to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for sales to the state of grain and other produce and to insure that these crops are kept fully intact.

During the day of harvest work, when every minute counts, success is determined above all by the uninterrupted operation of equipment. The collectives of industrial enterprises have sent many new machines to the countryside.

At present kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being given additional assistance. Supplies of combine harvesters, trucks, equipment and spare parts, petrochemicals and materials are being increased. All this must be used economically to the maximum efficiency. Local party and administrative organs and the leaders of farms are called on to make sure that every machine is in working order not later than 2 weeks prior to the start of the harvest and that it then be used to full capacity.

On the eve of the harvest the work of agricultural mechanizers, overhaul workers and of specialists at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and at Selkhoztekhnika associations, must be particularly well coordinated. Matters are going well at the farms of Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Stavropol Kray and Nanovskaya Oblast. Here, many combine harvesters have already been prepared and are ready for use.

But in a number of areas patent sluggishness is being tolerated in the preparation of equipment. Thus, in Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and the Bashkir ASSR hundreds of combine harvesters and reapers are still in disrepair. The trouble is that the work of repair men is badly organized in many places and party and agricultural organs are not making the necessary high demands on the leaders of farms.

The gathering in of the harvest and the laying in of grain and other produce, it is noted in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, are a matter of great state importance. Farmers have the right to count on effective assistance from the working people in towns and workers at industrial enterprises. However, a number of plants are unsatisfactorily fulfilling plans for the production and dispatch of spare parts for harvesting equipment. The Taganrog and Kherson combine plants have not coped with the task for supplying them. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and other departments fulfilling orders for the countryside must insure the ahead-of-schedule manufacture of machines and spare parts paying particular attention to their quality and regular dispatching to the republics, krays and oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes expect more active assistance as regards supplies of components and the repairs of machines from Selkhoztekhnika associations.

A huge fleet of trucks will be engaged in carting away the produce of the new harvest. It is important to prepare this fleet in a requisite manner and to supply it with spare parts and fuel and lubricating materials and to adopt measures for the organization of a round-the-clock operation for motor transportation involved in the harvest. The correct procedure is being followed in those places where two drivers are allocated for every vehicles and where drivers from other industries are called in as required.

Sowing was carried out later than usual in certain areas this spring. The possibility has not been excluded that harvesting will begin here in complicated autumn conditions. In order to insure that the harvest is preserved it is necessary to prepare covered threshing floors and drying equipment well in advance. In Krasnodar Kray, and in Dnepropetrovskaya and Kustanayskaya Oblasts many of them are already ready to receive the bread grain, but in Orelskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts overhaul at reception points is progressing slowly. It is the duty of purchasing agents [zagotovieteli] and builders to put elevators and grain stores into operation more quickly and to reconstruct existing ones and establish new equipment for unloading machines. It is necessary to fully fill the vacancies at laboratories so that the quality of grain might be determined on time and to prevent bottlenecks on the bread grain production line.

Farmers rarely have a free minute during the strenuous harvesting time. Creating good conditions for labor and rest for them is an important task for the leaders of farms, trade unions and local soviets. Rural communists are called on to head socialist competition for the achievement of the highest labor productivity and to make sure that the experience of the bread grain growers of Ipatovskiy Rayon and other progressive methods for organizing the harvest are used everywhere. Effective systems of material and moral incentives provided for in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will promote overall success. The harvest coincides with the tending of row and industrial crops that have been sown and with the gathering of early vegetables and fruits. It is already time to define precisely the tasks regarding the laying in of fodder using the reserves for accumulating additional stocks of fodder. The volume of this work is tremendous, and it is very important that it be carried out in an entity. Precise planning and the skillful organization of labor and effective socialist competition will make it possible to achieve success in the harvest and to fulfill with honor the pledges adopted by rural workers in the third year of the 5-year plan.

NEW PLANS FOR LAND IMPROVEMENT, WATER CONSERVATION

LD021955Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1128 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Moscow--"Over 2 million hectares of land will be irrigated or drained this year in the USSR, a TASS correspondent was told in the USSR Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservancy in connection with Land Improvement Day, which is marked on 4 June. "This is several hundred thousand hectares more than a year ago. In the present 5-year-period Soviet land improvement is developing at a rate unprecedented in the industry. Over this period, improved land will produce almost 1/3 of all agricultural products. About 10 million hectares of land will be irrigated or drained. Over 37 million hectares of desert and mountain pasture will be renovated. Over R40 billion will be allocated for this. The same amount was spent in the previous 10 years."

Land improvement is being carried out in many areas of the country. Previously irrigated land was used mainly for cotton and other technical crops and vegetables. Now much irrigated land is being allocated for grain crops, mainly wheat, rice and corn.

"In former arid areas of the country major regions are being created to obtain guaranteed grain harvests. In the 5-year-period it is intended to double its production on such lands and raise it to 26-27 million tons.

"Specialists understand that the water resources of the central and southern part of the European territory of the country and of Central Asia will be insufficient for the intensive development of land improvement. In this connection the project is being developed for the transfer to the south of part of the flow of the Pechora, Ob and Yenisey Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean."

AGRICULTURE OFFICAL COMMENTS ON HARVEST PROSPECTS

LD021410Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Commentary by Boris Petrovich Parshin, a deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture--recorded]

[Text] Preparations for the harvest and the laying-in of fodder crops is an important state task.

This is why the decision of the party and government on this task defines additional means of assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in carrying out the harvest and sets tasks which have to be solved by village workers in the very near future. The party Central Committee and the government pay particular attention to the need to increase the output of produce and to raise its quality and prevent losses during the harvest and during transportation. For this it is necessary to complete the preparation of all harvesting equipment as soon as possible. Tractors, combine harvesters, reapers, motor vehicles and other equipment must be brought to full readiness at all farms not later than 2 weeks before the start of the harvest. Measures have been taken so that all the equipment present at farms should operate at full efficiency and round the clock in the busy period. For this, instructions have been issued to equip trucks, for instance, with a driving crew calculated on the basis of two drivers for every behicle. Great attention in the decision is also paid to introducing, at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, front-ranking methods for organizing labor and developing socialist competition. Last year the integrated harvesting method, which came into being in Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropolskiy Kray, was widely disseminated throughout the country. This year more than 130,000 harvesting, transportation complexes have been organized at farms. These will be working not only as regards harvesting grain crops but also as regards other crops--corn, sugar beets, potatoes, cotton, sunflowers--and also for the laying-in of fodder crops. The task has been set of fully retaining all sowing of grain crops and using them solely for direct purposes [po pryamomu naznacheniyu] and of consolidating the sowings of fodder crops through mechanized links and teams. To increase grain output, farms that have sown grain crops for fodder plan in connection with the rich growth and development of sown and natural grasses this year, to harvest grain from them as in previous years, when batches of high-value strains of wheat were frequently mixed with ones of less value at individual farms. Before harvesting, the grain will be assessed at all farms which have plans for laying-in strong and hard wheats this year. Special supervision will be established along the whole grain movement path from the combine harvester to the elevator. The decision provides for measures for material incentives for workers engaged in gathering in the harvest and in laying in fodder crops. A procedure has been defined for bringing in equipment and agricultural mechanizers from other sectors of the national economy. Great attention has been paid to preparing cattle for wintering over. Many measures will be taken for this. Farms have been set the task of not only insuring all the stock of public cattle [obshchestvennyy skot] of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and creating reserves of fodder crops, but also satisfying the requirements of cattle for the private use of kolkhoz workers and white-and blue-collar workers. To obtain more fodder this year under conditions of good moisture reserves in the soil, in many regions second, post-harvest and post hay-cutting sowings will be completed.

IZVESTIYA ON SOYBEAN CULTIVATION IN UKRAINE

LD050951 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 1978 Morning Edition frontpages a 1,500-word report by M. Burenkov, G. Gukasov, O. Pavlov and F. Chernetskiy on aspects of the decision by Ukrainian farmers to increase the production of soybeans for feeding to livestock. In Odesskaya Oblast area devoted to the cultivation of soybeans is being doubled this year to 11,000 hectares while over the entire Ukraine 53,000 hectares are to be grown this year. The authors of the article note, however, that increasing yields is the chief problem, since in Odesskaya Oblast last year the yield was only 7 quintals per hectare, whereas 20 quintals per hectare is a feasible target. It is also pointed out that the shortage of good strains of soybeans which will ripen successfully in the conditions of such regions as Kharkovskaya Oblast, also poses problems. The shortage of nitrogen which can increase yields by as much as 12 quintals per hectare in the Crimea, is also noted by the authors of the article.

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